The New-York Times.

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MINOR TOPICS IN ENGLAND.

THE METROPOLIS OUT OF SEASON.

THE CATHOLIC PILGRIMAGE—A DEARTH OF HISTORIANS—A DULL TERM—THE ELECTIONS — MILLIONAIRES AS THEATRE MANAGERS.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 2, 1873.

Occurring, as it will, at the very dullest moment of the dull season, the proposed pilgrimage of British Catholics to some holy shrine near Paris, of which I at this moment forget the name, cannot fail to enlist a considerable amount of attention. I already hear it asked whether correspondents will be allowed to accompany the religious excursion; but it seems impossible that any direct encouragement will be given to scoffers. If Mrs. Brown will join the pilgrims I think she might write an account of the journey as amusing as anything else that proceeds from that lady's prolific pen. But Mr. Arthur Sketchley, to whom the said Mrs. Brown owes her existence, is a devout Roman Catholic, and, in connection with religious matters, will hold no one up to scorn except the infidel. Who could produce a more thoroughly humorous description of a modern religious pilgrimage by express from London to Paris, with fifteen minutes for lunch at Boulogne and half an hour for dinner at Amiens, than Mr. Burnand, the author of *Happy Thoughts* and a constant contributor to *Punch*? But Mr. Burnand is as devout a Roman Catholic as Mr. Arthur Sketchley—a pseudomyn, by the way, which conceals the name of a former clergyman of the Church of England. Mr. Clement Scott, an excellent descriptive writer, and accustomed to notice theatrical representations, might be thought of as the historian of an event too remarkable to be allowed to pass without record or comment; but Mr. Scott is also a Roman Catholic. Mr. Gilbert à Beckett, one of the authors of the *Happy Land*, and editor at various times of various satirical papers, has plenty of variety, and might be expected to see the grotesque points which must be presented by so anachronatic a performance as a pilgrimage from London to no matter what shrine in the latter half of the nineteenth century; but Mr. à Beckett is also a Roman Catholic. Who shall explain the connection, which certainly exists, between Catholicism and comic writing? Do men who habitually and, so to say, professionally, take a burlesque view of life, feel compelled, by a natural reaction, to seek refuge, now and then, in idealities? Even in that case, how is it that the Church of England, with its wide range of doctrines and forms, from Low Church to High Church, and from Evangelism to Ritualism, did not satisfy them?—for not one of the gentlemen I have above named was brought up in the Roman Catholic faith! Rev. J. M. Capes, author of a very remarkable book called *Reasons for Returning to the Church of England*, and supposed to be the writer of a series of papers called *To Rome and Back*, in one of our religious periodicals, might, with advantage to his readers, accompany the pilgrims "to Paris and back;" but it is more than probable that his presence would be deemed objectionable. Indeed it cannot be intended that the pilgrimage, either in principle or as a fact, should be discussed. Nevertheless the object in undertaking it, as set forth by Archbishop Manning, is to show that English Catholics are willing to take their share of the ridicule which has been heaped upon the Catholic pilgrims of other countries, and especially of France; and the more faithfully the pilgrimage is described the more ridiculous will it appear. I do not know whether the date has been fixed with any special politico-religious design, but the pilgrims are to leave the Charing Cross Railway station (return tickets, first class, £5; second class, £2 10s.) on the morning of the 2d of September, the anniversary of the surrender at Sedan. Now the 2d of September is a great religious as well as a great military date; for at Sedan the foundation was laid of the Protestant German Empire, to the indignation of all Catholicism. "The great politico-military movement," says Strauss, at the very beginning of *The Old Faith and the New*, "which has transformed the internal and external relations of Germany, was promptly followed by one of an ecclesiastical character, which evinces scarcely less military tendencies."

A DULL TERM—THE ELECTIONS.

With the exception of the Tichborne case, which we are now accustomed to, and shall be sorry to see brought to an end, and which, I believe, is to be carried through the long vacation, there will be nothing, or next to nothing, in the official way of incidents to occupy the public attention for something like two months. No Parliament, no law courts, no opera, few theatres, and only one or two elections! In connection with the elections now about to be decided the most noticeable thing is the large number of candidates who come forward, a result attributable not to any new development of political activity, but simply to the diminution which recent legislation has recently brought about in the cost of going to the poll. Under the ballot system it is found useless to employ personal canvassers, and the old plan of visiting electors from house to house is being abandoned. What, in fact, is the value of a promise—at least in politics—when, after the promise has been given, it is found impossible to tell whether or not it has been executed? The method of canvassing now pursued is simple enough. Circulars are sent through the Post-office to voters with postage cards, on which it is hoped that they will write back to the effect that they give their support to such and such a candidate recommended to their notice. Then other postage cards are forwarded to the voters already presumably secured, with a request that they will transmit them to their friends and beg them also to proclaim their adhesion. There is a great outlay in half-penny postage cards, but this expenditure is trifling compared to what it was under the old system, when a host of canvassers received half a sovereign or a sovereign a day, with additional money for hotel bills and the cost of conveyances, not to speak of funds sometimes said to have been supplied for purposes of bribery and corruption.

LITTERATEURS AS CANDIDATES.

It would seem that a good many authors and journalists are likely to come forward at the general election; and of the candidates for the Greenwich and Dundee vacancies—which will both have been filled up long before this letter reaches you—no less than four are writers for the Press. Mr. Fitzjames Stephen, incomparably the best man, in a political sense, of those who are at this moment endeavoring to obtain a seat in Parliament, is said to be a frequent contributor to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, in which journal the very able essays on (and against) "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity," published under Mr. Stephen's name, originally appeared. The Liberal electors of Dundee have put all sorts of questions to Mr. Stephen at various public meetings, but it does not seem to have occurred to one of them to ask him to explain certain passages in "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity," which are not by any means in harmony with the ordinar liberalism of a popular constituency. Mr. Jenkins, a gushing, sentimental Liberal, who is prepared to vote for the total abolition of everything in the slightest disagreeable to Liberal electors, is the author of *Ginx's Baby* and *Lord Bantam*, and writes a good deal for the *Daily News*. At Greenwich, Dr. Baxter Langley was once the manager of a Radical paper, representing the opinions of the extreme Manchester school, called the *Morning Star*, and Mr. Coningsby, who, in spite of his aristocratic name, is, or used to be, a working engineer, was correspondent of the *Echo* at Versailles during the Franco-German war. Finally, of the four journalists who are at this moment seeking political and Parliamentary distinction, only one, Mr. Fitzjames Stephen, has given any proof of political ability; and Mr. Stephen is a barrister by profession, and has a great legal if not a great Parliamentary career before him. Indeed, a journalist occupied habitually with journalism, would find it very difficult in England to do any useful work in Parliament, and when so-called journalists come forward as Parliamentary candidates they generally have to be something more or something less than what they are said to be. They are either occasional contributors to journals, or they are journalists with no journal to receive their contributions. Newspaper proprietors, who I suppose have abundance of leisure, are in a different category; but the one proprietor of a great (and that the greatest) London newspaper, who happens to have a seat in Parliament, does not sit there, in any sense, as the representative of his journal.

MILLIONAIRES AS THEATRICAL MANAGERS.

In connection with this subject, I may mention that Mr. Labouchère, one of the principal proprietors of the *Daily News*, is expected to come forward at the general election as a candidate for the representation of Southwark; and we may be quite sure that the enterprising proprietor of the *Daily Telegraph* will, sooner or later, present himself in a similar character. Besides going into Parliament, it has, of late years, been a fashionable amusement among members of our nobility and mercantile aristocracy to take a theatre. It is not quite so difficult to get one as to get a seat in the House of Commons; but when you once have it, it costs more money and is more exciting in many ways. Mr. Labouchère, however, as lessee of many theatres, (the Queen's, the Royalty, and I forget what other,) must already have used up this form of enjoyment. He is a fortunate man, for he is at this moment far from being ruined. Mr. Delafield, the great brewer, lost nearly £80,000 as lessee of the Royal Italian Opera in two seasons; and Lord Loundesborough is said to have lost upward of £10,000 last Winter at Drury Lane by only one single piece. The only "Lord" who, at this moment, holds the reins of management, or at least supports the burden of proprietorship at a theatre, is the Earl of Dunraven, who, I believe, is the responsible director, in association with Mr. Hingston, of the very flourishing Opéra Comique.

S. E.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16—1 A. M.—The barometer fallen in the lower lake region, and thence over the western part of the Middle States and New-England, with south-easterly winds, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rain.

Light south-westerly winds and partly cloudy weather in Eastern New-England and the Atlantic States.

Partly cloudy weather, south-westerly and southerly winds in the Gulf and South Atlantic States.

Southerly winds and cloudy weaiher in the Ohio Valley.

North-westerly and northerly winds, rising barometer, clearing weather, and occasional rain in the upper lake region.

PROBABILITIES.

For the lower lake region, and thence to West Virginia, low barometer, south-weiterly winds, cloudy weather, and frequent rains.

For New-England, south-easterly and south-westerly winds, falling barometer, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rain.

For the Middle Atlantic States, south-westerly winds, low barometer, partly cloudy weather, with occasional local rain.

From Iowa to Michigan, and southward to Missouri and Kentucky, north-westerly winds and clearing weather, with occasional rains in the river valley.

For the Gulf States south-westerly winds, rising barometer, and partly cloudy weather, and rain on the westerly Gulf coast.

For the South Atlantic States, south-westerly winds, rising temperature, and generally clear weather.

Reports are missing from the South-west and North-west and upper lakes, the Rocky Mountains, and the Pacific coast.

IN THE CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 64°; 6 A. M., 63½°; 9 A. M., 65°; 12 M., 69°; 3 P. M., 71°; 6 P. M., 72°; 9 P. M., 70½°; 12 P. M., 69°; average temperature yesterday, 68°.

DEATH OF AN OLD RESIDENT OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14.—Elias Durand died yesterday at the age of eighty-three years. He was born in France, and served under Napoleon I. as *pharmacien* in the army. After the fall of Napoleon he came to this country, and established a drug-store on the present site of the *Ledger* building, which was for many years the most celebrated store of the kind in the city. A herbarium, embracing 10,000 American plants, presented by him, occupies a separate gallery in the Jardin des Plantes, in Paris.

BOSTON INSURANCE MATTERS.

BOSTON, Aug. 15.—A report says the underwriters are soon to increase largely the rates of insurance throughout the city, because of the hesitancy of the city authorities in increasing the efficiency of the fire department. Four of the largest English insurance companies are understood to have received orders from the home office to suspend taking Boston risks for one month, in order to see what action is taken here in regard to strengthening the fire department.

A HARVEST FESTIVAL IN ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—A harvest festival was held at Clinton, Dewitt County, Ill., yesterday, some 5,000 people being present. Addresses were delivered by Gov. Beveridge and Ex-Gov. Palmer. The speeches were confined mainly to a discussion of the wants and needs of farmers and the most practicable means of relief from alleged impositions of railroads.

STRIKE ENDED.

The Port Henry miners' strike ended Wednesday, according to the Rutland papers, in the complete discomfiture of the strikers, who resumed work at the same wages they had before; their employers, however, revoking some valuable concessions that were made them, and deducting pay for two weeks. This strike has resulted in a loss of from $40,000 to $50,000 to the strikers, and leaves them worse off in every respect, and it is only by accepting the situation now that great suffering is prevented.

THE WAWASSET DISASTER.

OFFICIAL INQUIRY.

TESTIMONY AS TO THE EQUIPMENT OF THE VESSEL, THE ORIGIN OF THE FIRE, AND THE CONDUCT OF THE OFFICERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—It is expected that the investigation into the causes of the Wawasset disaster will conclude to-morrow. The evidence to-day discovered no material points which have not already been made public. The engineer testified that he was at no time at a greater distance from the steam gauge of the boiler than six feet. It is stated that a rescued passenger will volunteer the testimony that the engineer at the time of the accident was not near the engine. The steamer's officers maintain that there is an error in the duplicate inspection certificate on file in the Treasury, which permits only fifty passengers to be carried on regular trips, and that the original certificate on board the steamer permitted 150 passengers on regular trips, and not fifty; and that fifty passengers would not pay for the coal consumed. The bodies of eighty-two victims have already been discovered, and more are reported missing. It is not denied that a considerable portion of the wheel-ropes were of inflammable material.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The examination into the Wawasset disaster was commenced to-day, at the Treasury Department, before George W. Taylor, acting Superintending Inspector General of Steam-boats; William Rose, Inspector of Hulls at Savannah, Ga., and John E. Edgar, Inspector of Boilers at Norfolk.

The main matters of inquiry were, first, the equipment of the steamer; second, the origin of the fire, and third, the conduct of licensed officers both prior and subsequent to the alarm being given.

The first witnesses examined were James D. Lowery, Inspector of Hulls, and William O. Saville, Inspector of Boilers at Baltimore, who made the last inspection, from whose testimony it appeared that the steamer was thoroughly inspected in March last, and everything which the law requires was found there, without a single exception.

There were three large boats capable of containing from fifty to sixty persons each. There was an abundance of life-preservers within easy reach, and fire extinguishers, and all the pumps were in good order. They considered the boat A No. 1 in all respects. Capt. Wood, of the Wawasset, said he was in the pilot-house at the time of the alarm of fire. One of the firemen gave the alarm. The Captain called to the passengers to keep cool, as he did not see any reason for excitement on board. He thought there would be time to put out the fire, but in less time than he could now relate the facts, the flames burst out in heavy volume. He then knew the boat was gone, and his effort was to beach her, but this he could not do, as the engines suddenly ceased working. The pilot was licensed from the United States, but the Captain was not. He was ignorant of the law that he was required to take out a license from the United States. It was impossible for him to get aft after the fire was discovered. What he did on that occasion he would repeat under future similar circumstances. He thought the fire originated in the fireman's room, from what cause he did not know, unless from matches or the overturning of a lamp. No doubt the fire had been burning for some time before the door was opened which gave draft to the flames. The engineer was driven from the room in an instant. The mate and the clerk generally have charge of the passengers and freight, but at the time of the fire were trying to save passengers. Nobody was specially attending to the boats and life-preservers at the time of the fire. No passengers, excepting one, were lost forward. The freight was general merchandise, including a barrel of whisky. The Captain said there were on board 125 passengers, not counting the children.

The Commissioner exhibited a copy of the license, which showed the boat was permitted to carry only fifty passengers. Instead of that she had three times as many.

The Captain replied he was under the impression he was allowed to carry 150 passengers. Fifty passengers would not pay the expenses of the steamer. The Captain was not commander of the boat at the time she was inspected last March. He said the boat was well provided with all the appliances for saving the boat and lives. There were between 400 and 500 life-preservers, only two of which were known to have been used. Not a soul would have been lost if the engines had not suddenly stopped.

Robert Nash, engineer of the boat, was examined. The tillers were chain and rods and part of rope for ten feet each side of the wheel. He had always found the firemen attentive to business. The steamer was as well equipped as any boat could be. Nothing whatever was the matter with the boiler to cause the fire. All that was possible to do was done to save the passengers. The flames appeared so suddenly and the boat was so soon on fire that no one had time to think.

Mr. Saville was recalled, and said he had known Mr. Nash four years. He was strictly sober, and a competent engineer, and was always found at his post. His character was as good as that of any engineer in the witness' district.

J. W. Wheeler, clerk of the boat, testified that he was on board of the Wawasset when she burned. He tried to calm the fears of the passengers, saying they could put the fire out, and if not they could beach the boat. There was afterward such a panic that the passengers were beyond control. He gave a circumstantial account of his efforts to save life until he was driven away by the flames which burst from the wheel-house, and with difficulty he reached the forward part of the boat. There were about 100 registered passengers on the boat, not counting the children. The boat had all the appliances for saving life; but for the stopping of the engines the boat would have reached the shore, and probably all the passengers would have been saved. Every man connected with the boat did the best he could under the circumstances. The witness did not see any of the male passengers assisting others with the exception of Mr. Reed, who threw some planks overboard. He thought it more than likely that a majority of the passengers were males.

Robert W. Gravall, mate of the Wawasset, testified as to his knowledge of the burning of the boat, and his efforts to suppress the flames. He threw boats and planks overboard in order to save the passengers. He saw the clerk trying to get ladies forward over the wheel-house, but they were driven back by the flames. Everything was done that could be done to save the boat and passengers. There was no neglect on the part of any one connected with the vessel. Every rack was fitted out with fire-buckets. There were thirty-six of them.

The witness having said he was not licensed, the law not requiring it, the Commissioner said he was mistaken, that a license was necessary.

John W. L. Boswell, pilot, had a license as such, taken out April 1, 1873, testified as to the circumstances of the fire. The boat at the time being three-quarters of a mile from shore, he suggested to the Captain to run about ashore. This was assented to by the Captain, but the object was not attained, owing to the stoppage of the engine. The witness was burned in the hand and leg. He had no knowledge of how the fire originated. He did not see any male passengers assisting ladies. He had been keeping his eyes on the bow of the boat, and jumped from the pilot-house into the water, when he commenced picking up passengers, and rescued ten or twelve of them. He saw no efforts made to get the metallic boat over. There were not more than four and a half feet of water forward when the boat stopped. All forward of the wheel-house were saved except Miss Bettie Reed.

J. W. Reed, a passenger on board the Wawasset, gave a statement of all he knew of the fire. Soon after the flames burst out it was impossible for any human being to go aft. He saw water thrown on the inflammable part of the tiller-rope. Life-preservers were accessible on both sides of the boat, but he did not reach for one, although he could not swim. He made his escape by jumping into shoal water. He saw one gentleman who had used a life-preserver, thus saving himself and a little girl on whom he had placed one. Everything that could be done by the officers to save the boat and passengers was done by them as far as he could see or know.

John Foreman, the fireman on the Wawasset, at the time of the disaster, testified that he went below for a pair of overalls, but as soon as he opened the fireman's door, the large volume of smoke and flames drove him back. He reported the fact to the captain and mate. The fire occurred in the back connection in the fireman's room. He never saw any sparks from the boiler entering the room. He had been employed on the boat for the past twelve months. No oil or other combustible material was kept in the room. Smoking was not allowed there. The lamp there was not lighted.

Lorenzo Brown, colored, fireman on the steamer when she was burned, testified he was in the engine-room only on the morning the boat left. He did not smoke at that time, nor use tobacco in any form. He saved his life by swimming. There was no chance for those forward to get aft. There was an interval of ten minutes from the alarm of fire until the boat beached. Lard-oil was used on board, both in lamps and on the machinery. There was only one coal-oil lamp, and that was in the engine-room, hanging up. It was not generally used, and was not lighted on that occasion.

Henry Lewis, colored, deck hand on the Wawasset, told what he knew of the fire, and related how he saved several persons from drowning. None of the crew were ever allowed to smoke in the engine-room.

Capt. Samuel Gedney, Superintendent of the steam-boat line, testified that the oil used is called signal-oil, approved by the Board of Inspectors. There were 300 six-pound life-preservers on board. He always gave the officers whatever they wanted for the boat.

The commission also examined Charles Jones and Edward Day, deck hands; Wm. Washington, cook and steward; Samuel A. Nash, an apprentice engineer, and Charles Thompson, the waiter. All their testimony was to the effect that there was no chance for those aft to reach the forward part of the boat. None could tell or even conjecture the origin of the fire. The conduct of the officers was good throughout. Great care had always been taken to prevent fires; the orders in this respect were strict. The pumps and hose were always in good order. The witnesses also generally testified as to their saving lives.

The commission adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Capt. Gedney says the license produced to-day, allowing only fifty passengers to the Wawasset, was erroneous, as he had in his possession a permit signed by the proper officer, allowing for this year, as heretofore, 150 passengers.

THE YELLOWSTONE EXPEDITION.

REPORT OF GEN. ROSSER, IN CHARGE OF THE RAILROAD SURVEY — A PRACTICABLE ROUTE FOUND.

Gen. Rosser, in charge of the Railroad Survey of the Stanley Yellowstone Expedition, has submitted to the authorities of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company in this City his official report of the results thus far accomplished by the expedition. He finds the new and final route across Western Dakota from Missouri to the Yellowstone River entirely practicable and satisfactory, it being greatly superior to those of former days. The distance, 205 miles, is twenty-one miles shorter than the survey of 1871. The gradients are moderate, the average of work per mile is considerably less, the number of important bridges is reduced nearly two-thirds, and the Little Missouri River, which former surveys crossed seven and eleven times, is crossed once on the line so located. The route runs immediately through only one mile of the "bad" or clay lands, just east of the Little Missouri. With few exceptions, the country is rolling prairie, sometimes rising into low hills, the grass being excellent and soil good. Good water was found the entire distance. Coal outcrops at various points in veins several feet in thickness, and timber is more abundant than on former routes.

The report states that the main body of Gen. Stanley's expedition accompanied the scientific corps, and most of the Press correspondents did not accompany the engineers who were escorted by Gen. Custer's department, but followed the old abandoned route south of Heart River: hence descriptions of the region traversed by the main command do not apply to the country traversed by the new route for the railroad.

The directors of the company have accepted the new line recommended by Gen. Rosser from Bismarck, the present end of the track to the Yellowstone crossing, and have called for proposals to grade and bridge this section of 205 miles.

The expedition is now prosecuting the survey westward up the left bank of the Yellowstone to Pompey's Pillar, where it will joint the survey made last year from the west, and thus complete the surveyed line across the continent.

The entire command is expected to return to Fort Rice about Oct. 1.

THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 15.—A meeting of the State Board of Charities was held here to-day to consider specially the applications for license to conduct asylums for the insane, as provided by recent act of the Legislature. Several applications were considered and passed upon. Considerable discussion was had on the subject of a plan for the appointment of local visiting committees in the various counties, under the law of 1873. The proposals of superintendents of poor of several counties to provide for the support and care of State paupers were also considered, but final action on these matters was deferred until the next meeting of the board, which will be held in New-York on the second Thursday in September. The board resolved to organize a branch office in New-York, at which the State Commissioner of Lunacy should have an office.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Ex-Mayor McCoppin, of San Francisco declined a nomination for the State Senate.

Samuel N. Payne, an old citizen and well-known dock-builder of Albany, died there suddenly yesterday.

The War Department received information yesterday of the death of Col. DeWitt Clinton, Judge Advocate at St. Paul, Minn., on Thursday.

A game of base-ball was played in Baltimore, yesterday, between the Baltimores and the Washington club, with the following result: Baltimores, 24; Washington, 9.

A dispatch from Philadelphia announces the serious illness of Hon. William M. Meredith. He was President of the Constitutional Convention, but was obliged to relinquish his post before the adjournment.

Dr. Lyman Congdon, of Syracuse, formerly Superintendent of the Willard Asylum, has been appointed Superintendent of the Inebriate Asylum at Binghamton, *vice* Dr. Dodge resigned.

A dispatch from Providence, R. I., states that the Block Island mail yacht N. F. Dixon, for which great anxiety was felt on Wednesday and Thursday, did not leave the Island until yesterday afternoon, because of the storm.

Emanuel Hensler, one of the oldest and wealthiest citizens of Tonawanda, N. Y., and a heavy lumber dealer, committed suicide yesterday morning by hanging. No cause is assigned for the act.

An adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the Manchester Print-works was held in Manchester, N. H., yesterday, to see what action should be taken with reference to the future management of the corporation, but it dissolved without action.

Gov. Campbell, of Wyoming, yesterday telegraphed the Interior Department that the names of the Indians who recently murdered the two women in that Territory, have been discovered. One of the Indians is a son-in-law of Red Cloud; the other is an Arrapahoe. The Government will demand the immediate surrender of the murderers.

THE HOSTILE INDIANS.

DISPATCHES FROM THE PLAINS.

ATTACKS ON SETTLEMENTS—MURDERS AND ROBBERY—VIGOROUS PURSUIT OF THE MARAUDERS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The following information of Indian fights has been received at the Head-quarters of the Army:

FORT CONCHA, Texas, July 30, 1873.

The Indians are at their old work again this moon. Two of my hands, in company with several others, on their way from New-Mexico, were stopped on the Pecos River, about thirty miles above Horsehead Crossing, by about thirty Indians from the Fort Stanton reservation, and showed passes for forty days to hunt on Staked Plains. You know what that means. Two days afterward the Indians ran off fourteen mules from Pecos Station, killing the herder, a Mexican, and four nights ago 143 horses were stolen from the herd of Brady at my stock-pen, the property of J. M. Sandy, Dick Robertson, John L. Chism, and Pat Fibash. Nine thousand head of cattle had to be turned loose. The Indians are also reported very bad east of here.

(Signed,) JAS. TRAINOR.

Additional particulars have been received at the War Department from Lieut. J. N. Wheelan, commanding at Camp Palmer, Wyoming Territory, in regard to the Indian raid on the settlers on the Popagie on the 23d of July, and the murder of Mrs. Hall and Mrs. Richards. These two ladies lived near the site of old Camp Brown, and were outraged by the Indians first, and then killed. After robbing the house of all valuables, the Indians drove off the stock. They took the opportunity to make the attack when most of the men of the settlement were absent in the mountains, and they did not attempt to interfere with the few men left in the valley behind. Mrs. Richards was killed outright, but Mrs. Hall lived many hours, though insensible. Lieut. Wheelan took the trail and vigorously pursued the Indians, marching sixty-five miles the first twenty-four hours. After another march of thirty-five miles a terrific hail-storm took place, entirely obliterating the trail. The Indians, well-knowing they were pursued, scattered in all directions, and the pursuit had to be abandoned. The Indians were Sioux, from the vicinity of Fort Fetterman.

In forwarding this letter Gen. Sheridan again calls attention to his indorsement of Aug. 1 on the letter of Lieut. Col. Brackett, in which he says: "However, if the Government will let us punish the Indians after they reach home, with the troops stationed at Fetterman and Laramie, I think we can do it by taking advantage of some favorable opportunity."

Capt. West Davis, Forty-eighth Cavalry, under date of July 29, reports that he has established a camp at Cypress Springs, on Sabinal Creek, Texas, for the protection of the Sabinal settlement by offensive operations against the Indians. The camp is in Bandera County, twenty-six miles above the San Antonio and Fort Clark Road. Parties had been sent out in search of traders. On the 22d of July a party of Indians killed a Mr. Rector, on the Trio River, and on the 20th, they killed a Mr. De Long, on Live Oak Creek. Capt. Wilcox, of the Fourth Cavalry, was on the trail of the thirty Indians who had killed Rector. Capt. James Burns, of the Fifth Cavalry, reports from Camp Date Creek, Arizona Territory, under date of July 14, that he found the trail of the Apache Indians on the 30th of June, near Tyson's Station, and after following it seventy miles, overtook the Indians, capturing their ranche and killing one Apache and wounding three others. The Indians scattered, and it was impossible to keep their trail on account of the lava-rock with which the mountain was strewn. On the 7th inst. Capt. Burns received information that another party of Indians was out, and on the morning of the 15th he overtook and captured fifty, who threw up their arms and begged for mercy. The mountains have been carefully scouted, and it is believed no more Indians are in that locality. A great number of those captured had fire-arms, which were taken from them, and they were marched to Prescott. A copy of the latter dispatch was sent to the Interior Department.

THE PAWNEES AND SIOUX.

THE FIGHT ON THE SECOND—THE OGALALLAHS' SIDE OF THE STORY.

The following official letter, having reference to the Sioux-Pawnee battles, was forwarded from Sidney, by Col. George A. Woodward, Fourteenth Infantry, and was received at the Military Head-quarters of the Department of the Platte, in Omaha, Nebraska, on Tuesday, 12th inst.:

OGALALLAH SIOUX CAMP, }
WHITE MAN'S FORK, Aug. 5, 1873. }

Col. Woodward, Commanding Post, Sidney, Neb.:

SIR: On the morning of the second of this month six Ogalallah Sioux Indians came in from a scout, and reported the Pawnees in camp on the Ree fork of the Republican. The news created great excitement in camp, and the Sioux decided to go and fight them before they had time to attack our camp. Little Wound came to me and asked if I had any orders to keep him from going to fight them. I told him I had not. He said he had orders not to go to their reservation or among the whites to fight them, but had no orders in regard to this part of the country. I told him I would go with him and see the Pawnees, but he said it would be of no use, as the young men had determined to fight, and no one could stop them. They say I prevented them from going to the Utes, and they came and stole their horses, killed one of their men, and they thought the same thing would occur if they did not strike the Pawnees first. They started out on the 3d, and were joined by the Brules from Mr. Estis' camp, and proceeded to the Pawnee camp. On the morning of the 4th they came on a camp of about thirty lodges. They were just moving camp when the Sioux charged them. The Pawnees killed are variously estimated from 50 to 118, mostly women and children. Most of the men were absent, and the Sioux suppose they were out hunting. The Ogalallahs took seven prisoners—three women and four children, all girls, from two to ten years old. The Indians who have the prisoners are Black Bear, Torn Belly, Mad Horse, Black Hawk, Grey Eye's son-in-law, Flying Hawk, and Little Blue Shield. A white man by the name of John Williamson had charge of the Pawnees. They fought bravely, but the Sioux outnumbered them, having 500 or 600 men. This report is as near as I can get at the number of killed from the Indians. The Pawnees will know the exact number they lost. Black Bear has expressed his willingness to give up his prisoner if the Government desires it, and I think the others will undoubtedly do the same.

Your obedient servant,
ANTOINE JANIS,
In charge Southern Indians of Ogalallah Sioux band.

P. S.—We are now camped on White Man's Creek, about twelve miles above the timber.

THE PAWNEES PREPARING FOR WAR.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 15.—Advices from the Pawnee Reservation in Nebraska say the Pawnees are preparing for war with the Sioux, in retaliation for the attack on them some days ago. They are said to have about 600 warriors among themselves, and have invited the Otoes, Omahas, Yanktons, and Poncas to join them, nearly all of whom have accepted the invitation, and at last accounts the braves of these tribes were either at or on the way to the Pawnee Reservation. The Pawnees expect to muster 1,600 warriors, and propose to prosecute a relentless war against the Sioux.

HONORS FOR BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 15.—A letter received to-day from Mr. Philbrick, Superintendent of schools, of this city, dated Vienna, July 25, says: "To-day the International Jury for group H has voted on all the highest honors to be awarded to this group, and Boston receives, by a unanimous vote, the diploma of honor, the highest distinction, as the one and only American city entitled to it."

HANGING OF A MURDERER IN VIRGINIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Aug. 15.—William Jackson, who was convicted of the murder of his wife in February last, having been twice respited, to-day suffered the extreme penalty of the law in the jail-yard. Notwithstanding the rain, a large crowd had gathered to witness the execution, and all the house-tops and trees in the neighborhood were filled with spectators. Jackson made a speech, fifteen or twenty minutes long, denying his guilt. The fall of seven feet failed to break his neck, and he died of suffocation after a severe struggle. He was attended on the scaffold by three colored ministers. The body hung twenty minutes before life was extinct.

BUTLER'S BACK-PAY DEFENSE.

REPLY OF HON. GEORGE F. HOAR, OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 15.—The *Gazette* of this evening prints a letter addressed to it by Hon. George F. Hoar, the leading portions of which are given below;

SIR: I have received your paper of this afternoon, in which is wrapped up a printed sheet with the heading "Supplement." It consists of a document, the like of which I do not think was ever contained within your covers before—a letter signed "Benjamin F. Butler." It is devoted to a defense of his conduct in regard to the raising of salaries by the last Congress; to a denunciation of the newspapers, religious and political, the clergy, Gov. Hawley, various distinguished gentlemen named Washburn, and those members of Congress who declined to receive back pay. I do not know that I should have felt called upon to discuss any of these topics, or to dispute the truth of Gen. Butler's eulogy of himself, although I never knew anybody else say so much good of him, if he had not included in his letter an attack on the action of the Representatives of this district.

On the last day but one of the last Congress gentlemen who had drawn and receipted for their pay in full, month by month, voted themselves a large sum, nearly $5,000 apiece, as compensation for past service.

The measure and the arguments by which it was advocated made a radical change in the policy of the American people on this subject, taking the legislator out of the class of persons whose reward is chiefly the honor of rendering important public service, and who are to receive from the Treasury only a frugal and honorable maintenance, and transferring them to the class of persons who are serving for hire!

A proposition to increase the salary of the President had been voted out of order by a majority of the Committee of the Whole, when moved as an amendment to an appropriation bill. The same thing, and largely by the same votes, was voted to be in order, with the addition of the clause increasing the salaries of members of Congress. Under these circumstances, I thought I ought to refuse to derive any personal advantage from the retroactive provision of the statute.

Previous Congresses had many times increased salaries, making the increase retroactive, and the men who had voted for and taken such compensation for past service had been sustained and honored by the people with full knowledge of the fact. The confidence placed in Congress by the Constitution is complete and absolute. But the present was an exercise of the power so gross, so uncalled for, so extreme, as to constitute an abuse of the confidence.

Instantly on the passage of the bill I determined not to receive the money. It was legally mine. It was placed by law to my credit, there to remain until I disposed of it in some way. I inquired of several of the leaders of the opposition to the measure what they proposed to do, and was informed that they proposed to take the money, that if the salary had been reduced they must have submitted, and they saw no reason why they should not receive the money although they disapproved of the law. Under the circumstances it seemed to me that it was not just that while this district was to be taxed its share of the whole money which was drawn by the representatives of other districts, the sum allotted to me should be put in the Treasury to go chiefly to the benefit of the same districts whose representatives had drawn like sums for themselves. I acted at once, within ten minutes after my return home, and not then having reason to believe that a single other representative proposed to decline this money. I did not then think, nor do I now think the money was stolen, or received in breach of a contract. I thought the voting it was a very objectionable and extreme exercise of an admitted constitutional power.

Let me not be misunderstood. It never occurred to me to set up my action as a standard for others. It never occurred to me that a disposition of this money, otherwise improper, was rendered proper because it was a charity. I endeavored to determine the question where the money ought in justice to go, as justly and equitably as I could under the circumstances. I supposed my important duty was not to touch it myself.

This seemed to me, under the circumstances, the most absolutely just disposition of the money that I could make. A district has no organization and no treasury. Mr. Senator Morrill, who represents a whole State, solved the difficulty with absolute accuracy by paying over his back pay to the State Treasury. Gen. Butler's plan of sending three cents apiece to every citizen did not occur to me.

I suppose Gen. Butler to be incapable of either believing or understanding that anybody can do anything in this world merely because he thinks it is right and without any selfish personal end. He charges me with a desire to buy "glory," to devote the money to "electioneering expenses," &c. How I could gain or ever expect to gain glory or credit by turning over this sum to one place rather than another, or what electioneering end could be attained by adding this small sum to the fund of a school for mechanics, I cannot comprehend.

Gen. Butler's real grief arises from the opposition he is encountering in his plan to get possession of the Government of Massachusetts by a fraud on the Republican voters. A few office-holders of feeble virtue, whom he has succeeded in persuading that they are in danger from his revenge if they do not lend themselves to his schemes, a lavish expenditure of the "competent private fortune"—these are the instrumentalities by which he hopes to cheat the Republican voters of Massachusetts out of the honest expression of their will. I think Gov. Washburn an honester, abler, and fitter man.

Gen. Butler's rage at the Press, the clergy, and most of the prominent men of his own party is not strange. It is the common outcry of great malefactors that mankind are in league against them. There is no other man whose life is one prolonged quarrel with his associates in public station. I commend to Gen. Butler's reflections, whether the fault is not in him rather than in them.

When Gen. Butler proposed to pay off our national debt in irredeemable paper, Gen. Grant silenced him with the ringing sentence in his inaugural, "Let it be understood that no repudiator of one farthing of our public debt will be trusted in public place," because he knew that he was trying to tempt this people to escape from a burden by a mean and base act.

He has quarreled with Grant and Wilson, and Colfax and Blaine, and Andrews and Sumner, and the Washburns, and Bingham, and Schenck, and Dawes, because he is quarrelsome. They have been compelled, each in his own way, to chastise and punish him because he deserved to be whipped.

Gen. Butler has done, unless he has egregiously imposed upon us, two things well. He out-blackguarded a New-York mob in 1864, and, with a United States army at his back, he kept down a rebel city in 1862. Massachusetts is not likely soon to stand in need of either of these processes. But he never has accomplished anything else of much importance, when his point could not be carried by sheer blustering. The history of all his other attempts may be comprised in three words—swagger, quarrel, failure.

It would be hard to find a leading supporter of Gen. Butler who will say that he deems him honest, truthful, disinterested, or incapable of using power to gratify both his ambition and his revenge. The men whom Gen. Butler will beat are the men whom he persuades to support him.

I have only stated what is known to all intelligent men. The people will recognize the fidelity of the portrait I have drawn. All its features are disclosed, unmasked, in the letter which has called out this communication. I am, yours very respectfully,

GEO. F. HOAR.

WORCESTER, Aug. 7, 1873.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

HONOR AWARDED TO THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The New-York *Herald's* Vienna correspondent telegraphs that the prizes will be awarded by the Commissioners on Tuesday next. Nine grand diplomas of honor, the highest prizes given, have been awarded to Americans, namely:

1. To United States Government for display of cotton and products.
2. To National Bureau of Education.
3. To the State of Massachusetts.
4. To the City of Boston.
5. To the Smithsonian Institute, Washington.

These four for excellence in methods and progress of education and schools.

6. To Walter Abbott Wood, of Hoosic Falls, N. Y., for agricultural machinery.
7. To Wm. Sellers & Co., Philadelphia, for progress in iron manufactures.
8. To Samuel S. White, for dentistry.
9. To George H. Corliss, of New-York, for machinery.

No diplomas have been awarded to the sewing-machines as there is too much competition, but all will have medals of merit and progress awarded them.

In the machinery department, where the Americans make the most display, medals will be given some fifty exhibitors, averaging about one in three.

The discussion of the merits of the articles continues, and the decision as to the awards will be concluded on Monday.

SPAIN.

THE RESERVES TO BE CALLED OUT—MARAUDING REFUGEES IN ALICANTE—THE DEERHOUND CREW TO BE TRIED AS PIRATES.

MADRID, Aug. 15.—The Cortes has approved a bill calling 80,000 of the reserves into active service against the Carlist and Republican insurgents.

One thousand insurgent refugees from Valencia have landed on the coast of Alicante and are levying con tributions on the rich towns.

It is reported that the crew of the British steamer Deerhound, seized by a Spanish man-of-war for landing arms for the Carlists, will be tried on the charge of piracy.

GALICIAN SOCIALISTS MARCHING ON PORTUGAL—REPORTED CAPTURE OF BERGA.

BAYONNE, Aug. 15.—Eight hundred Galician Socialists are marching on Portugal, in which country they hope to find sympathizers with their movement.

Dispatches have been received at the Carlist head-quarters in this city announcing that the town of Berga has been captured by the Royalists.

MEN-OF-WAR AT ESCOMBRERO—THE ALMANSA AND VITTORIA.

Five British, three Italian, and an American man-of-war were lying in Escombrera Bay on Thursday.

Three insurgent vessels arrived outside, when Fort Galeras fired on them. A few shots were exchanged, without apparent effect.

Cartagena is preparing for a long struggle. All males above sixteen years of age have been enrolled. The streets are almost deserted, and the shops are closed. The insurgents are issuing paper money.

It is believed that the iron-clads Almansa and Vittoria will be held by the Germans until an organized government exists to which they can be returned.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A BONAPARTIST CELEBRATION AT CHISELHURST—SPEECH OF PRINCE LOUIS NAPOLEON.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Six hundred French Imperialists met at Chiselhurst to-day, among them M. Rouher, Minister of the Interior under the Empire, and celebrated the fête day of the late Emperor. Prince Louis Napoleon made a speech, in the course of which he said: "Planting myself as an exile, near the tomb of the Emperor, I represent his teachings which may be summarized in the motto 'Govern for the people by the people.'" The Prince was loudly cheered, and the meeting was most enthusiastic.

THE CHOLERA IN GERMANY—THE WEATHER.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Dispatches from the various places in Germany where cholera prevails state that the disease is increasing in violence.

The weather to-day throughout England is wet and unfavorable to the crops.

GERMANY.

A REPORTED INTERVIEW DENIED—BISMARCK IS NOT AN ATHEIST.

BERLIN, Aug. 15.—The *North German Gazette* stigmatizes as a disgusting invention the report in the American papers of an interview with Prince Bismarck, in which the Prince is made to say that he would extirpate the idea of God and substitute that of the State. It declares that Bismarck never used such language or advocated such sentiments, and believes the falsehood originated in the machinations of the Jesuits.

PORTUGAL.

END OF THE WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA.

LISBON, Aug. 15.—Intelligence has reached here that a treaty of peace between Paraguay, Brazil, and the Argentine Republic has been signed.

CUBA.

RUMORS OF DISTURBANCES TO OCCUR—A PACIFYING PUBLICATION.

HAVANA, Aug. 15.—For the last three days rumors have been widely circulated of disturbances to take place here, creating intense excitement. The publication by the Captain General of the telegram from the Colonial Minister of Spain, assuring the people they need have no fear of the results of the reform measures in prospect for Cuba, has had the effect to restore confidence and tranquillity.

To-day being the Feast of the Assumption, the markets are closed and business generally is suspended.

MACHINERY BURNED IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Aug. 15.—A fire broke out about 10 o'clock last night in the large five-story brick building Nos. 116 to 124, Merrimack street, formerly occupied as a Baptist Church, but, at the time of the fire, owned and occupied by Mr. J. H. Roberts, dealer in second-hand machinery. The stock was in the lower stories. The loss of Mr. Roberts will amount to $40,000, which, it is supposed, is insured. The two upper stories were occupied by Mr. George A. Sammett for the storage of excelsior, whose damage will amount to $10,000; insured. The building was entirely destroyed; also, one or two small wooden dwellings.

THE STORM MOVING SOUTH.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 15.—A severe storm of wind and rain passed over this city to-night causing considerable damage.

MARSHALL, Texas, Aug. 15.—Heavy rain has fallen generally all along the Red River and north-western Texas.

THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT.

PUBLIC OPINION ON THE GOVERNOR'S ACTION APPOINTING A COMMISSION OF INVESTIGATION—A REACTION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Wednesday, Aug. 13, 1873.

The official investigation is at length placed upon a definite basis, and there is some reasonable hope of its being brought to a speedy termination. To-day Parliament was prorogued, and by settling that issue between the two opposing parties, something practical may now be expected in the way of testing the truth or falsehood of the charges made against the Government. So soon as the Parliamentary session ceased, not only the power, but also the existence, of the Committee of Inquiry lapsed, and the investigation fell to the ground until next session of Parliament, unless, indeed, the Government chose to advise the representative of the Crown to continue it by appointing a royal commission. This, it was known, they meant to do, but the Opposition were determined not to allow the matter to be taken out of the hands of Parliament, and so the Governor General was petitioned not to prorogue it. In spite of these petitions, he has done so, and an explanation of his conduct is furnished in a speech he made the other day at Halifax. He then stated that, so long as Parliament maintained a Cabinet in their position, so long was he bound to give them his unreserved confidence, to defer to their advice, and loyally to assist them with his counsels. This he has done, by proroguing Parliament at their instance.

THE WORK OF THE COMMISSION.

The mode, therefore, by which the investigation will now be conducted is this: A commission, composed of judges selected from the various provinces, but whose names have not as yet transpired, will take evidence and examine witnesses under oath. The length of time which this will occupy is a matter of conjecture, although many here seem to think it can be accomplished in from one to two months. This commission is to report simultaneously to the Governor General and the Speaker of the House of Commons, and immediately after the former will summon Parliament together for a new session, in order to give it the earliest possible opportunity of taking the report into consideration. It will then be for Parliament to censure or exonerate the Government, and, all things considered, this is, perhaps, about the fairest method which could be applied. This course had been previously foreshadowed by the Ministerial organs, but the Grits, nevertheless, went to Ottawa determined to oppose it to the last. They claimed that, the Government having the nomination of the Commissioners, it was like an accused person appointing the jury which was to try him. So, when Parliament met to-day at 3:30, Mr. Mackenzie, the leader of the Opposition, attempted to speak on a question of privilege as to the prorogation of the House, but he was interrupted by the Speaker, who delivered the Governor's message to the Commons, requiring their attendance in the Senate Chamber to hear the speech from the throne. The great bulk of the members of Parliament who had thought it worth while to go to Ottawa for the occasion were Opposition, and not one of them stirred from their seats in answer to the Governor General's summons. Many a rebellion has arisen under less significant circumstances.

SINGULAR CONDUCT OF THE OPPOSITION.

I confess to be somewhat puzzled at the antipathy of the Grit Party to a royal commission. The Parliamentary committee, which they seem to have been so partial to, was composed of two gentlemen of their own political complexion and three Ministerialists. The Chairman of the committee, Mr. J. H. Cameron, was of the latter, and is accused by Mr. McMullen, in a letter published in the Toronto *Globe* a few days ago, of being himself involved in these corrupt practices. Mr. McMullen says, "Let me add one more fact which will illustrate the position of the committee and the absolute control which the accused and their friends have exercised over it. Outside of the amounts which may have been furnished by Sir John A. Macdonald, the Chairman of the Investigating Committee applied through the Premier for a loan of $5,000 after the elections were all over, and, as Allan supposed he was through paying, he objected, but after a personal visit of the then Postmaster General to Montreal, and urgent telegrams and letters of Sir John, who announced that it was "to help us," the thing was done. This note was dated Jan. 20, 1873, discounted by the Merchants' Bank Jan. 22, 1873, and renewed 23d April, 1873, drawn by Hon. John Hillyard Cameron, and indorsed by Sir Hugh Allan. Since the casting vote was in the hands of a man who, according to their own showing, was notoriously compromised in favor of the Government, it does seem strange that so grave objections should be advanced by the Grit party against substituting a commission for the committee; and there must be some avowed or unavowed reason for it. The avowed reason is, that the committee was under the immediate direction of Parliament, which the commission is not, while the unavowed reason is said to be that the Grits desired the investigation to prove inoperative, so that they might, on the strength of that blame, place the Government in a minority in the House. This would be of little consequence now, only that it is currently reported that Mr. Huntington and others intend refusing their co-operation in any examination made other than by a Parliamentary committee. This looks as if an element of pique was entering into what ought only to be regarded from a patriotic point of view.

REACTION IN PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

The Government certainly have put the investigation upon a practical basis, but that of itself is no proof that they are innocent of the charges made against them. If nothing stronger than electioneering corruption be brought home to them, they may not only escape censure, but may continue to retain a majority of supporters in the House of Commons. Yet if this be so, the Opposition will have to thank their own bungling tactics for it, for at one time public feeling was so strong on the subject that, to have proved that sums of moneys passed between Sir Hugh Allan and members of the Government, would have been sufficient to have overthrown them. A slight change in public sentiment has sprung up within the last week or so, and is to be attributed chiefly to the fierce attacks made upon the Governor General by the newspapers which follow the lead of the Toronto *Globe*, as well as to the violent speeches made against the same personage by prominent Opposition members at the various public meetings which have been held throughout the provinces. In speaking thus I but indicate a fluctuation in prevailing public opinion, which to-day is one thing and to-morrow may be another; but certain it is that a sympathy for the Government, palpable to the bystander, is springing up.

THE FALL SESSION.

The promise of a Fall session will go a long way toward allaying public anxiety. The people were tired of the delays which had already taken place, and ready to believe in the cry of the Opposition that the Government was burking inquiry. The Grit Parliamentary representatives now in Ottawa are holding a caucus this afternoon to take into consideration the new state of matters, and to adopt a policy in regard to it. But the affair is out of Parliamentary jurisdiction for a time, and public interest will be concentrated upon the investigation, which will be commenced very shortly.

RELICS FROM GEORGIA.

Mr. William M. Kinley has forwarded to the Smithsonian Institution, at Washington, some valuable antique relics, with the following explanatory letter:

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Aug. 8, 1873.

Joseph Henry, Esq., Secretary Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: By express I send you a precious box containing one simple Indian pitcher, Oconee; two thrice-perforated augur-bored stone implements, ancient stone-work, showing these ancients had the spiral augur hard enough to bore the hardest flint. The spiral thread is as perfect and regular as any screw. The augur, even used to bore wood, is one of the highest evidences of civilization. What shall we say of the augur to bore flint? Above all, I send you my Oconee funeral urn, about which I before wrote to you. I held it back to gratify public curiosity here, and to get the missing fragments of the broken lid. When plowed up it still contained human relics, distinguishable pigeon's feet and toes, which soon perished by exposure to air, showing air had never had any access before, and that it was hermetically sealed and both air and water tight. I call your special notice to the structure of the urn: First, its graceful form, equal to any pottery; second, its composition, very thin, and yet consisting of three very distinct layers; inside, white, hard, thin enamel, perfectly air and water-tight; the middle layer about the thickness of fine calf-skin leather; a foundation for the inner and outer coatings consisting of black, sandy matter, hard; third, the outer coat, graphic clay, kept in condition for writing on during the whole process of the writer's elaborate work, until he could write the whole record. This written surface, if translated, would be as large as the page of an ordinary newspaper. These three layers, strata and coatings, are united by the highest science. Fearing this precious American antique may get burned, or, worse, broken here, I send it to you and the Smithsonian Institution, as the best depositories thereof, and hoping that your future collections will enable some new Champillion or Young to read and translate the lost language, whose characters, I think, are written on this vase. I beg you to deposit it with the Georgia collection in the museum of the institution.

Very respectfully yours,
WILLIAM M. KINLEY.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

DULL WAR TIMES—THE CASINO ESPANOL—EMBARGOED PROPERTY—MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Aug. 9, 1873.

The inactivity in the insurgent district continues, and, except an occasional encounter between the Government troops and a handful of Cubans, nothing has been heard worth noting. A band of fifteen insurgents made a descent on an estate about nine miles from Puerto Principe, carrying off all the horses they could find, killing the cattle, and afterward taking another estate on their way. They then retired with the spoil. This was a party belonging to Sanguili's column, the remainder of whose forces are at a short distance from Puerto Principe. The insurgents are in strong force near Santiago de Cuba, and some of them even had the audacity to enter into the city, effecting their retreat without being molested.

THE CASINO ESPAÑOL.

On Sunday last the election of officers in this patriotic institution took place. The Republicans of course had their own candidates, but the Conservatives mustered in strong numbers and succeeded in carrying the day by a large majority, Don Juan Toraya being elected in the place of Don Julian de Gulueta, whose name has been so often before your readers in connection with this political club, for that the Casino is a purely political institution is a fact. In all questions of national interest it has taken the lead, and under the new direction it will not be at all behindhand in this respect.

EMBARGOED CUBAN PROPERTY.

As may be supposed, this question has been greeted with a variety of opinions. It has been thundered against by the Conservative Press and welcomed by the Republican organs as an act of justice toward the suffering Cubans, and one of tardy reparation which will have the effect of bringing about the feeling which ought to exist between the Republic and those who are fighting for their independence. At first the *Diario* refused to credit the telegram unless it was confirmed, and now, when obliged to believe it, it says that the moment for such unparalleled generosity has not yet arrived. The rebels and the rebel sympathizers in Cuba have already devoted a large proportion of their wealth to sustaining the war. Would it therefore be right to give them back the means, of which they were unjustly deprived, to arm new expeditions to carry on still longer the unnatural strife against the mother country? Not at all, and the Colonial Minister must have been laboring under some mental disorder when he made such a proposition. So says the *Diario*. It is really a measure which, if carried out, may cause serious trouble in Havana, where the anti-Cuban feeling is as strong to-day as it was in 1868, and where the same passions are still slumbering which have so often broken out with such disastrous results. The embargoed property yields over a million dollars annually, and with proper management should produce much more, but if the decree is put into execution, this loss, trifling as it seems, will be severely felt by the already-depleted Treasury, which is now trying to raise $8,000,000 or $10,000,000, and cannot see where it is to come from. It is said that a Conservative deputation waited upon the Captain General, requesting him to hold back any decree, should it be received, to which he replied that not only would it be published, but that he would see that it was carried out, adding that if the deputation had not come as private individuals, he would have had them court-martialed at once.

PRESS STRIFE.

The war between the Conservative and Republican Press is being waged as fiercely as ever. The *Tribuno* has been suppressed, and will appear no more, but it is said that efforts are being made to resuscitate it under the name of the *Gorro Frigio*, which means the red cap of liberty. The suppression appears to have been the result of a paragraph in which a colonel of artillery was denounced as a Carlist. This colonel at once went to Captain General Pieltain, and informed him that if the *Tribuno* were not at once suppressed his men and he himself would lay down their arms. This is the story as it is generally given here. The *Voz* has been publishing a series of letters addressed to the Captain General on the subject of the Republican Press, characterizing some of the journals as the productions of Communists. It does not seem to be far wrong when it classes under this head the *Union*, a new weekly dedicated to workmen, among whom it is endeavoring to propagate, not the pure republicanism of real Republicans, but those hateful doctrines tending to rouse the workman against his master in a war between labor and capital.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

The Commercial Bank frauds which at first were thought to be serious, and which resulted in the arrest of Don Antonio Quero y Alvarez, in New-York, involve the value of 150 shares of the bank, which had been forged and put in circulation....A priest belonging to the cathedral has been suspended from the exercise of his office on account of belonging to a political club....All the railways have raised their rates of freight and fares, or what is the same thing, they collect them in gold or its equivalent. This step has been rendered necessary by the depreciation of the paper money....Very little rain has fallen in the island for the season, and the yellow fever continues its ravages among the European population. A talented Spanish actor, who lately arrived, has fallen a victim to the disease. Among the deaths of persons of note was that of the Postmaster General, who died last week.

QUASIMODO.

MR. WHALLEY IN NEW-BEDFORD.

Hon. G. H. Whalley, M. P., of England, visited New-Bedford, Mass., on Wednesday, in the interests of the Tichborne claimant. The *Mercury* gives the following account of the results: "He visited the Custom-house and examined the port records, also the Bethel, and searched the register of seamen, and interviewed several captains and ship-owners in relation to the object of his business. He desired particularly to ascertain whether there was, between 1852 and 1854, a ship named the Osprey sailing from this port. It appears that there is a whaling vessel of that name, well known at that period and since in New-Bedford, but this does not seem to be the one sought for, and Mr. Whalley raises the question whether there could have been some other vessel named the Osprey sailing from this port. The sailor who has given this information, and who says he was the steward on board a bark named the Osprey, is a Swede by birth, named John Luie, sometimes called Lewis. He has told a story which has been verified fully in many other details, but the Osprey, in which he says he sailed, and which belonged, as he says, in New-Bedford, cannot be traced in the official records of the port. The name of the Captain of the supposed Osprey is said to have been Bennett, sometimes spelled Banett. He was also a Swede. Among those to whom the sailor Luie alludes, is a Mr. or Baron Falconberg, or Falkingberg, and this person, he says, was owner or part owner of the Osprey, in which he served as steward, and also that he was the owner of other vessels connected with New-Bedford. It seems that in or about 1853, there was a ship here named the Falkingberg, of which a person of that name was the owner. How far this may form a clue to the mystery is yet to be searched out. Mr. Whalley left the city yesterday afternoon for Montreal and Quebec, on business connected with the case."

TWELVE GRANDPARENTS.

Western papers are rivaling each other in the telling of stories about large families, which at the same time are noted for longevity. The worst yet is furnished by a correspondent of the Detroit *Tribune*, who writes from Litchfield, Mich., thus: "I saw in your paper an account of a child having nine grandparents. We, in our town, can beat that by three, for we have a child about six months old with twelve grandparents, and all blood relations, viz.: two grandfathers, two grandmothers, three great grandfathers, three great grandmothers, one great great grandfather, and one great great grandmother. Moreover the great great grandparents are husband and wife. Can you find any one to beat that?"

MICHIGAN CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSION.

Gov. Bagley, of Michigan, has appointed the members of a commission to revise the Constitution of that State, and the Detroit *Post* speaks highly of the gentlemen selected. The commission consists of eighteen members—two from each Congressional district—and includes George V. N. Lothrop, a Democratic lawyer of Detroit; ex-Congressman Charles Upson, Hezekiah G. Wells, a farmer, who has been a member of several constitutional conventions, and S. L. Withey, the United States District Judge for the Western District of the State. There are twelve Republicans and six Democrats. Eleven members are lawyers, three farmers, and four manufacturers and merchants.

FOREIGN NOTES.

It is stated that upward of a million copies of the penny edition of the *Pilgrim's Progress* have been sold by the Book Society.

A translation of the *Mystery of Edwin Drood* is appearing in Paris, in the feuilleton of *L'Opinion Nationale*, but the magic power of the author is none of it there.

An Australian gentleman, Mr. Hodson, who has for some time rented the Clopton estate, Stratford-on-Avon, where Shakespeare used to visit, has just bought it for the sum of £38,000.

The Government of India estimates that the expenditure for the next five years on 2,700 miles of railway will amount to $135,000,000. Some works for irrigation are, however, included.

It is stated that the costs of the recent lawsuit to establish the claims of women to medical education at Edinburgh University amount to $4,241, and that those costs have been thrown on the lady students.

The East Indian revenue seems to be in a satisfactory condition. The receipts for the year ending March 31, 1873, were $249,570,000, and the expenditures $242,110,000. The Government at Calcutta had a cash balance of $95,000,000.

The *Echo du Nord* announces authoritatively that the fortifications of Lille are about to be destroyed and a series of forts erected instead of them at a much greater distance from the city. The lessons taught by the Franco-German war have evidently not been lost.

The latest contribution to Tichbornia is made by the Dunstan *Times*, which has been given to understand that the long-lost Arthur Orton, whose name has figured so conspicuously in the celebrated Tichborne case, has lately passed through Clyde, en route for England.

The Shah has expressed himself much gratified by his reception in Italy. Italy has also expressed herself much gratified by the Shah's gratification. The gratification of the Shah is much gratified at being expressed by so distinguished a personage.

Sir Charles Wheatstone has been elected Foreign Associate of the French Academy of Sciences, to fill the vacancies occasioned by the death of Baron Liebig; and Mr. Gladstone has been elected a member of the Hungarian Academy of Science.

Mr. Gladstone's health is by no means as satisfactory as his friends can desire. In writing to the Mayor of Bradford to express his fears that there is no likelihood of his being able to open the new town hall in that town, he adds that he has little strength to spare.

A man has committed suicide off Shakespeare's Cliff, at Dover. When about a third of the way up the cliff he sat down on the grass, and after taking off his hat put two large stones and a card in it, lay down on the edge of the cliff, covered his face with his hands, and rolled over sideways.

Eighteen members of the House of Commons voted against the Duke of Edinburgh's Annuity bill. Eighteen was also the number of those who opposed the vote of $18,555 for presents to the arbitrators at Geneva. But only one name appears on both the lists, that of Mr. T. W. Mellor.

Complaints are again being made by the Liberal Party in France of the number of religious pamphlets with which the clerical party is inundating the country. Money is asked for the building of the church at Montmartre, and the Pope is represented as a prisoner in his palace, his captivity being due to the sins of France.

The trial of the four Americans, George Bidwell, Austin Biron Bidwell, his brother, George Macdonnell, and Edwin Noyes, for the great bank frauds, is fixed for Monday next, the 18th inst., at the Central Criminal Court, before Mr. Justice Archibald. It has been rumored that one, if not more, of the prisoners will plead guilty.

The arrival at St. Petersburg of the Envoy of the Sultan of Cashgar, Hodja-Turap-Umora, is announced. According to the Russian journals, the mission of this dignitary is supposed to refer to the rapid arming of China and her menacing attitude toward that province, which seceded during a revolution, favorably regarded by the Russian Government.

A Miss Alice Stuart has obtained $4,500 damages from the Great Western Railway Company for injuries sustained by her in a collision that took place in September last. The company, as soon as the decision was rendered, announced their readiness to accept the verdict as a decision in other cases also. Persons interested in the Westfield disaster and Vanderbilt's slaughtering machinery will make a note of this.

A proposal that Americans should have a special memorial to Shakespeare at Stratford-on-Avon has met with much favor, and the memorial is to take the form of a painted window, the subjects being Scriptural illustrations of the "Seven Ages of Man." The window selected for the memorial is that which immediately adjoins Shakespeare's monument in the chancel of the church.

M. Thiers was lately asked his opinion of a bill to prevent the use of insulting language in the Legislative Assembly. He said: "All the precautionary measures which the Chamber seems to wish to take resemble the straw which is laid down before the door of a sick person, and which does not prevent either the carriages from rolling or the patient from dying."

Material assistance is being rendered, by a commission for the purpose, to those inhabitants of Elsass and Lorraine who prefer now to migrate to Algeria rather than live under the yoke of Germany. The *Siècle* says that in addition to 980,000 francs first voted 800,000 more have since been added, and 230 families assisted. Each family receives a stone house, two bullocks, a plow, seeds, and provisions enough for several months.

The respective merits of asphalte and wood paving have been under discussion by the authorities of the City of London. When horses fall on asphalte their legs, it is urged, are "spread out," and they become injured for life. Falls on granite paving are not, as a rule, attended with such serious results, nor do horses fall on wood paving to the same extent as they fall on asphalte. The question is still under discussion.

The following letter from the Sultan of Zanzibar to a member of Sir Bartle Frere's Mission may be taken as evidence that the great savage is not an inelegant letter-writer: "To our beloved friend, Mr. Badger; may his glory be permanent! I wish an interview with you. Let me know when it may be. Will it suit an hour and a half after sunset, or on Tuesday morning? It is for you to decide and send me an answer. Salaam.—(Signed,) BURGHASH-BIN-SAID."

The Registrar General's return, for the quarter ending June 30, states that the natural increase of population in the United Kingdom was 112,625; the births having numbered 277,405, and the deaths 164,780. The corrected death-rate of the quarter was 20.7 per 1 000 the birth-rate 35.6, and the marriage-rate of the quarter preceding 16.5 per 1,000. In England the natural increase of population was 87,867, at the rate of 966 per day; but against this is to be set the emigration return, which shows an exodus of 45,202 persons for England, 10,858 for Scotland, and 47,322 from Ireland.

The French Minister of the Interior, after consultation with the Governor of Algeria, has announced that Frenchmen going to that colony will henceforth not need passports. This is something like New-Jersey declaring that New-Yorkers may cross the North River without passports. But we have the fact on the authority of the *Siècle*. Nevertheless, the names of all French passengers going to Algeria are diligently recorded and sent to the authorities, and if the police demand it such passengers have then to prove their identity.

The *Mémorial Diplomatique* takes an original view of the probable effects of the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh with the Russian Grand Duchess upon the Indian empire of England. It predicts that the union will tend to consolidate British power by putting an end to hopes and long-cherished expectations regarding the advance and future fortunes of Russia. That union, it says, demonstrates the *entente cordiale* of Russia and England, and the Asiatics may abandon henceforth all hope of being able to shake off the yoke which in their opinion the Christians impose upon them.

No wonder there are so many French pilgrims to the sacred places. Here is the *menu* of one of their dinners at Archachon: "Potage printanier, Croquettes à la dauphine, Truite sauce au beurre, Jambon aux petits pois, Filet de bœuf au Madère, Filets sautés à la Marengo, Ponch, Dindonneaux au cresson, Ortolans aux croûtes, Gelantine de lièvre, Salade russe, Croûtes à l'ananas, Dessert, Bombe glacée." Among the wines accompanying this feast of fat things were wines from Haut-Barsar, 1846 and 1867; Pouillac, 1864; Saint-Estèphe, 1858; and Saint-Emilion, 1854, along with iced champagnes in abundance.

THE MACAO COOLIE TRADE.

DECEPTIONS AND CRUELTIES PRACTICED BY COOLIE-CATCHERS.

A number of the most influential Chinese residents of Hong Kong have drawn up and presented to the Governor of that place a document entitled, "A Correct Statement of the Wicked Practice of Kidnapping and Decoying." It has been published by the British Government, and contains some important revelations, which will doubtless have their influence in stopping the infamous traffic in human flesh. The manner of conducting the trade is thus described, with the preface that the flags under which it is carried on are the Peruvian, French, Spanish, Dutch, and Austrian:

"When a foreign vessel arrives in search of laborers, an agreement is entered into with a contractor, or 'coolie-catcher,' who engages to supply the required number on a certain day. In each district and village the coolie-catcher then seeks out a subordinate coolie-catcher, to whom is assigned the task of providing a fixed proportion of the emigrants. 'If the appointed day passes without the coolie-catcher having supplied the correct number of coolies, then the foreigner requires the head coolie-catcher to repay to him the money for the charter of the ship, the expenses of the rice and food, and whatever money he may have already received in advance from the foreigner, as well as interest on each item of expense. Then the head coolie-catcher comes down on his subordinate to make him amends for the amount. He presses him very hard, and perhaps it comes to involving the security, and causes the coolie-catcher to overturn his household and dissipate his patrimony, to sell his wife and children, and even then to make up any further deficiency.' Such being the consequences of failure to fulfill his contract, it will readily be believed that the coolie-catcher is not very scrupulous in regard to the measures he adopts to induce laborers to emigrate. Sometimes, we are told, he practices deception, sometimes he administers a stupefying drug, and sometimes he has recourse to actual violence. 'Suppose the coolie-catcher has got hold of a man of some intelligence, who understands the foreign and Chinese language and writing. After he has kidnapped him, he shuts him up in a separate house by himself, so that he may not be able to see any person. When he takes him to Macao he confines him on one of the islands, and procures another man to go to the office and assume his name. Before he effects an exchange he waits either till the coolies go down to the ship or the ship puts to sea; when this intelligent man sees any other person he assuredly acquaints him with the manner of his capture. The coolie-catcher, on the other hand, tells people a story after this fashion: "This man has already cheated me out of my money; he was asked several times before the authorities if he was willing to go, and he consented. Now he has spent all his money, and is therefore unwilling to go." When he gets on board the ship the coolie-catcher's right-hand men take up the story. The consequence is that third persons looking on cannot distinguish which to believe and which to disbelieve." Uneducated rustics are managed with much less difficulty. In the commencement they are deceived into signing the agreement by the hopes of earning a few more dollars by engaging as laborers in a foreign country, or they are made to believe that a year in foreign countries is only equal to six Chinese months, and that in a foreign land $1 will buy as much food as $2 in China. Sometimes, when these country people have been obtained by fraud and have arrived at their destination, they wake up to the real state of affairs and are unwilling to go. They are immediately locked up in a separate house, and are made to undergo a severe punishment by flogging. They are then taken to a barracoon, and are brought up before a pretended foreign officer, and are asked to declare if they are willing to go. If they say they are unwilling to go, they are immediately punished for having received their money and then backing out. The coolie-catcher follows them to each place and substantiates his story. The pretended foreign officer sentences them to even heavier punishment. They are then transferred to another place and undergo a repetition of the punishment, and are subjected to a more severe beating, and this continues until they express their willingness to go, and then it ceases. The next day they are taken before a real foreign officer and examined. These measures of deception and violence are supported by the wholesale bribery of officials. And where by accident an officer is anxious to protect the kidnapped, as it often happens, we are told, that he is unable to understand their complaint owing to the fact that almost every village has a separate dialect, and no interpreter can be found with a knowledge of a sufficient number of them.'"

THE NEW GERMAN CURRENCY LAW.

It is worthy of note as showing the advantages of publicity in legislative proceedings over the stifled law-making of despotic Europe, that the provisions of the new German Currency law were not generally known to the German Press until the law itself had been passed, and published in the *Imperial Gazette*. We are told by the *Pall Mall Gazette* that "some of the changes which were finally inserted had been unanticipated; while one or two stand the very contrary of what all but a few of the best-informed members of the Diet were prepared for. Among the most important provisions of the law is that part of the first article which authorizes the States Council to introduce the new currency as that of the Empire at its pleasure, three months' public notice only of the intention being required. The individual States are permitted to anticipate this action within their own limits at their discretion. The fronts of all silver coins over the mark are to be reserved for the impression of the State which issues them, and the backs for the imperial emblems; but the smaller coins are to be impressed with imperial inscriptions on both sides. Any State of the Empire may declare itself able to establish its own mint and use it for the silver and nickel coins, but the gold coinage is an imperial matter exclusively, as in the former act, and is therefore subject to imperial supervision. The local coins of all the States are to be withdrawn from the currency gradually before the introduction of the new system, after which their use is to be prohibited, except, temporarily and under special provisions, a few of the smaller coins specified in the sixth article, which happen to work in with the mark and its chief sub-coin, the groschen; but the expenses of the exchange are to be arranged for by the Imperial Chancellery. Silver, nickel, and copper coins, when fairly worn, in the future are to be replaced at imperial cost. Arrangements may be made for minting gold for individuals, at a tariff to be fixed by the Chancellor and States Council, up to a maximum of seven marks a pound, when the works are not pre-engaged with imperial duties. The thirteenth article is one of those not anticipated by the public. It gives the States Council full powers to regulate and restrain the use of foreign coins within the Empire; and its decrees in the ordinances to be made under it—which, of course, are designed to cover the case of the obnoxious Austrian florin, the existence of which nearly wrecked the bill—are to be enforced by penalties of a fine of about twenty guineas or six weeks' imprisonment inflicted on those who pass such coins in defiance of a decree once issued to forbid them. Article 15 provides for an intermediate state of things, during which the old North German thaler and its subdivisions may be used concurrently with the mark; but in South Germany the only coin thus permitted to run for a time with the new currency is the heller, the smallest copper piece in use. The most important section of all is the last, which absolutely forbids the use of all existing State bank-notes after the 1st of January, 1876, and requires the States to issue public notice of their coming withdrawal at least six months before this date, an imperial issue being assigned to each in proper proportion under the separate law passed for that purpose."

FIGURES FROM THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

Calculations have fallen far wide of the mark at Vienna. A correspondent of the London *Times* says: "Instead of those 50,000 to 100,000 strangers who had been calculated upon, the average of arrivals has been between 500 and 1,000 a day, and instead of those hundred thousand daily visitors to the exhibition whom Baron Schwarts had so confidently reckoned upon when he laid his estimates before the Committee of the Reichsrath, there have only been some favored Sundays on which the number of visitors reached 60,000 to 70,000, the average on the half-florin days being from 30,000 to 40,000, while on the florin days, of which there are still two in a week, it scarcely attains to half that. Consequently, the total revenue for the first two months, including season tickets and the rent for places, does not amount to more than two and one-half millions of florins, but a small fraction of the 18,000,000 at which the cost of the whole exhibition has been estimated. The gross revenue for the first two months may seem out of proportion to the number who passed the turnstiles, but the number includes those who passed with free tickets and tickets at reduced prices. Thus only to take a couple of days at random, you find, for instance, that on the 15th of July 33,896 persons passed the turnstiles; of these only 13,880 paid the half-florin, 7,400 passed with season tickets, officers' and students' tickets, the latter at reduced prices; 8,567 with free tickets, and 4,049 with workmen's tickets. Again, on the 21st, 44,892 persons passed, of whom 19,731 paid at the doors, 11,633 passed with weekly tickets issued at a reduction of twenty per cent., and with students' and officers' cards, 9,349 with season and free tickets, and 4,179 with workmen's cards. These returns show better than anything else how mistaken the calculation was which fixed the high prices at the beginning."

WHAT IS THE REMEDY?

Some poor fool, with crude ideas of a joke, inveigled a family, consisting of a man and his wife and six children, from Worcester, Mass., to Yantic, Conn., by the pretense that work, good wages, and a tenement awaited them at the latter place. The deceived ones, upon finding themselves the victims of a cruel fraud, wisely decided that, having come and brought their household belongings, they would remain and look for work.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

A LETTER FROM TREASURER SPINNER ON THE GOVERNMENT INDEBTEDNESS—HIS FINANCIAL THEORY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The following letter of Treasurer Spinner has just been made public:

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 11, 1873.

DEAR SIR: Your interesting letter of the 26th of June was received on the 10th ultimo. An answer was deferred because you stated therein that my answer to Mr. Riddle, in Australia, would be published in your then next Saturday's paper. I desired to see what part of the letter spoken of you had translated and published, to which your comments thereon referred. Various parts of that letter have been published, and commented upon in this country. The whole of it never appeared, thus doing me great injustice. No part ought ever to have been published unless the whole had gone out, together with Mr. Riddle's letter, to which it was an answer. As it was, with extracts here and there, without coherence, and without the knowledge of its application to the arguments to which it was intended as an answer, it made me appear in a ridiculous light.

Mr. Riddle is a political economist of considerable reputation. He is an expert in mathematics, and thinks that he has invented a plan for liquidating a national debt, through the instrumentality of a peculiar sinking fund, which, if adopted by our Government, in lieu of our present plan, he insists, would save our nation hundreds of millions of dollars, and for which discovery and its adoption here he claimed a very large reward. My endeavor was to show him the fallacies of his theory, and to prove to him that we were pursuing the best course that this nation or any other similarly circumstanced could pursue for the payment of a debt in the shortest time and with the least expense. Under the circumstances, I am very glad that you did not publish any part of the letter. I agree with you in regard to what you say as to the refunding of the "five-twenty" bonds, and am entirely satisfied that your views that a larger percentage should be allowed for the placing of the new loan are correct.

Your proposition in regard to funding $1,000,000,000, to be redeemed in installments of $50,000,000 each year, I have doubts about. There are several difficulties in the way for the process of such a plan, the greatest of which would be, that no one would want to be troubled with the short [illegible]nds. Every series would have a different time to run to maturity, and consequently would have a different price in the money markets of the world, from the issuing to the final redemption of the stock. There would be required twenty different quotations in your stock list, of what to outsiders would seem one kind of security. To purchasers, and to sellers as well, this would be a source of constant vexation and annoyance. One reason why the British consols stand so high is their uniformity. Everybody, therefore, understands all about them. As an illustration, our six per cents of 1868, which have a year longer to run to maturity than like bonds of 1867, and should on that account be more salable, are worth in the market from one-half of one to one per cent. less than the shorter bonds of 1867. In this particular case the rule is, to be sure, reversed, but it proves the more conclusively that the minds of the dealers in these stocks are confused, and that the reputation and value of our stocks suffer thereby.

Your other proposition, to make ten per cent. of the subscription to the contemplated new stock payable in legal-tender notes, would reduce the paper currency of the country about thirteen per cent., an amount, if withdrawn in so short a time, large enough to bring disaster upon the business interests of the country, but too small to bring about the result we both desire—the speedy resumption of specie payments.

You seem to think that such an operation would bring gold and paper within five or six per cent. of each other, and that the gold would come into circulation to an amount greater than the amount of currency withdrawn. Even if the first part of your proposition should turn out to be true, the second would certainly prove to be fallacious. A difference of one-quarter of one per cent. will decide which currency will and which will not go into circulation. It is always the cheapest currency that goes into circulation—the fraction of a per cent. will exclude the better kind. The poorer will always drive out the better kind of circulating medium.

After reviewing your four propositions you will, I think, find that if they are adopted and carried out, the refunding process would be much more complicated; that it would require more time, and that the expense to our Government would be much greater than under the present plan, and that no corresponding benefit would be attained thereby.

But from the whole tenor of your letter it is inferred that your object is not so much to devise the best way to refund, or rather reinvest, our loans at a lower rate of interest, but to bring about an early resumption of specie payments.

While I, as much as you, or any one else, desire this latter consummation, I do not see any beneficial results that can flow from combining the two objects in one. Moved singly, the course of each is plain; combined in any way, embarrassment will follow at every step.

More than seven years ago I urged, by letters then written, and otherwise, the enactment of a law compelling the resumption of specie payments on a day in the future, to be fixed, say three years from the passage of such act; and I still think this to be the safest and the surest way of any that has as yet been proposed to bring about the much-desired result.

Under the operation of such a law the whole volume of paper currency, that of the national banks as well as that of the Government, would immediately begin to appreciate in value and would continue to do so gradually, but certainly, until at the time fixed for resumption the paper currency would become the equivalent of coin.

Many obstacles have thus far been, and they continue to be, in the way of resumption of specie payments. The friends of a sound currency have themselves retarded the return to specie payments by insisting that the only way to bring about the desired result is to reduce the volume of the paper currency; that the first duty of the Government is to return to specie payments, and that the exchange of loans bearing a high rate of interest for a lower one should be deferred until after that event. This has enlisted the opposition of a very large class of our citizens who are otherwise sound on the main question, but who contend that it is better and more economical withal to retire the loans on which a high rate of interest is paid, than a loan on which no interest whatever is paid.

Then come the real opponents of the measure per se. Chief among these is the debtor class, which, in this country, is largely in the majority. The persons constituting this majority desire to pay their debts with cheap money. Next come the manufacturers. These have learned that the suspension increases their protection against the importation of foreign fabrics by the amount that the paper money is depreciated below that in which import duties are collected. Then come the national banks which, by suspension, are relieved from the, to them, most irksome duty—the redemption of their circulating notes in coin. There are many other interests that naturally combine with those named, all acting in the firm belief that the suspension of specie payments is beneficial to them. Our Government being strictly representative, of course, a large majority of the members of Congress are elected to represent, and to carry out these views of their constituencies. Thus resumption has been, and I think will continue to be, put off until the time you speak of "when the balance of trade shall be in our favor." When that time arrives resumption will be easy; in truth, it will from that cause come of its own accord.

But, really, I can't for the life of me see how the fact how we conduct our commercial relations at home, whether our domestic exchanges of commodities are made through a paper or a metallic medium, can affect the value of our national securities abroad. It is expressly stipulated that the interest on our loans shall be paid in coin. And in the case of the new five per cents, the coin to be paid in liquidation of both the principal and the interest is to be of the full intrinsic value, as expressed in dollars, of the present gold coin of the United States.

The conversion of Government stocks from a higher to a lower rate of interest is now progressing quite as fast as the present available force of the Treasury Department can comfortably manage it, and the prospect of its continuance seems to be pretty certainly assured.

It is now a question with the Secretary whether he will continue the exchange for a five per cent. stock, or wait until he can place the new stock at four and one-half, or even at four per cent.

Thanking you, in behalf of our Government and people for your expressions of good-will and for your kindly offers of assistance, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. E. SPINNER,
Treasurer of the United States.

H. Ostenberg, Esq., Editor, &c., *German-American Economist*, Frankfort, A. M., Germany.

GENERAL SESSIONS.

HAPPY DISPATCH OF SOME OF THE DANGEROUS CLASSES—HEAVY SENTENCES.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Recorder Hackett presiding, Assistant District Attorney H. Russell prosecuting, Barbara Wurtemberger, charged with stealing clothing valued at $59, the property of Henry Cherouny, No. 137 First-avenue, and Catherine Rubury, charged with stealing a watch and chain from Mary Huntley, of No. 157 Clinton-street, pleaded guilty and were sent to State Prison, the former for four years, and the latter for three years....Samuel Robb pleaded guilty to the larceny of $100 from Betsey Hamilton, and George Frederick Wolf to the larceny of clothing valued at $80, the property of Frank Helmrick, Thirty-fourth-street and Second-avenue. They were sentenced—Robb to four years and nine months in State Prison, and Wolf to the Penitentiary for two years....Thomas Smith, jointly indicted with Stephen Byrne, for breaking into the laundry of Mary Butler, No. 137 West Twenty-fifth-street, and stealing clothing valued at $69, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was sent to State Prison for two years and four months....Louis McDonald pleaded guilty to the larceny of $102 from Calvin B. Waterbury, of No. 314 West Eleventh-street, and was sent to the House of Refuge....Patrick Devlin, charged with stealing a gold watch and $111 in money from Andrew Healy, No. 132 Mulberry-street, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was sent to the Penitentiary for two years and three months....James Sweeny, indicted for keeping a disorderly house in Sullivan-street, was tried, convicted, and sent to the Penitentiary for one year....Charles Voty, charged with obtaining $20 by means of a bogus check, from Valentine Schiaefer, of No. 383 Bleecker-street, on the 20th of July, was found guilty and sent to State Prison for three years....Louis Martin and Louis Solomon, indicted for assaulting Christina Lundermuth with a slung-shot, and also for petit larceny, pleaded guilty to assault and battery and were sent—Martin to the Penitentiary for one year, and Solomon to the House of Refuge....Edward Walsh, indicted for stealing $30 from Alexander Engleman, of No. 6 Roosevelt-street, on the 15th June, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months....John Saunders, Alexander Morrison, and Charles Wevman, indicted for breaking into the dwelling-house of Benjamin P. Baker, No. 129 East Thirty-fourth-street, on the 8th instant, and attempted to steal property valued at $5,000, pleading guilty to the charge, and were each sent to State Prison for four years....James McManus, who pleaded guilty to grand larceny, was sentenced to four years and three months in State Prison....Patrick McCarty pleaded guilty to felonious assault and battery, and was sent to State Prison for three years and three months....Timothy J. Gilmore pleaded guilty to forgery, and was sent to State Prison for four years....Thomas Gibson pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary....Henry Blackman, found guilty of grand larceny, was committed to the House of Refuge....The Grand Jury, having disposed of all the business before them, handed in a number of indictments and were discharged with the thanks of the Court. The court then adjourned for the term. The number of cases prepared by Assistant District Attorney Russell, and disposed of in the Court of General Sessions during the two weeks it has been in session, show that a greater amount of business has been done in the District Attorney's office during the term just closed than has ever been done before during the heated term. The following figures speak for themselves: The Grand Jury found 120 indictments and disposed of 157 cases. In the Court of General Sessions 126 cases were disposed of, 68 prisoners were sent to State Prisons, 36 to the Penitentiary, and 7 to the House of Refuge. In three cases judgment was suspended, and twelve were acquitted.

BROOKLYN APPOINTMENTS.

Controller Schroeder and Auditor Shaurman, of Brooklyn, yesterday appointed the four Assessors required to complete the board. At a recent caucus of a subcommittee of the Republican General Committee, Messrs. Mitchell, Flynn, Norton, and McDiarmid were nominated for the vacant assessorships, but the Controller declined to be governed by the action of the caucus, and a "hitch" ensued, which was got over after several weeks' delay by the appointment yesterday afternoon of the following Assessors: John Truslow, of the Ninth Ward, President of the board; Jacob Worth, of the Sixteenth Ward; Jonathan T. Norton, of the Third Ward, and John McDiarmid, of the Seventh Ward, as members of the board. None of the new appointees have ever held office. Mr. Worth, however, has been three times elected member of Assembly. The Board of Assessors now includes ten members, whose united salaries amount to $41,000, the President of the board receiving a salary of $5,000; each of the others $4,000. Five, including the President, are Republicans, and the remainder Democrats.

The Police Commissioners met yesterday and appointed four bridge-keepers, three telegraph operators, and eleven roundsmen. The four bridge-keepers are Thos. Carney, Philip Mayer, Francis Walker, and Edward Farrell. W. Gier and Wm. J. McKellvey were appointed telegraph operators, and Lewis W. Ebbell, vice Thos. Williams. The removal of the latter was unexpected. The following roundsmen were reappointed: L. J. Phalen, L. J. Van Brunt, John Graham, James Hamilton, and Edward Looney. Thomas Walsh was transferred; O. A. Smith, Edward Wirtenour, Samuel Stillwagon, and John W. Kirby, were promoted. The appointments have been made without regard to politics—five of the appointees being Democrats, four Republicans, and two "independent." Patrick Slattery was reappointed sergeant in the Third Precinct.

AN ESCAPED PRISONER REMANDED.

John Fogarty, held by the Warden of the Penitentiary as an escaped prisoner, was brought before Judge Davis, in Supreme Court, Chambers, on a writ of habeas corpus, yesterday. The return made to the writ was the simple assertion made by the Warden that he held the prisoner as an escaped convict, to serve out an unfinished sentence. This, counsel for the prisoner claimed to be insufficient; that the return should be under oath, and that some court should determine whether the prisoner was properly held or not. The facts were admitted to be, that the prisoner was convicted on the 22d of September, 1871, and sentenced to the Penitentiary, from whence he escaped with fifteen months of his term unexpired. Subsequently he was returned under a sentence for three months, was recognized by the officials as having previously escaped, and after the expiration of his last sentence, was held to complete the preceding one.

Judge Davis held the return to be sufficient, having been made by the Warden under his official oath, and the facts not being controverted by the prisoner. The writ was, therefore dismissed and the prisoner remanded.

CORONER'S FEES.

Coroner Brennecke held an inquest on Thursday, at Rye, Westchester County, upon the body of an illegitimate child, aged five days, who had died suddenly, and under suspicious circumstances. Dr. Starr examined the body, and found that it died from inflammation of the stomach, but was unable to state whether the inflammation was from natural causes or not without making an analysis of the stomach. He declined, however, to make such an analysis, unless he was guaranteed his pay first, as the Board of Supervisors had on former occasions failed to make prompt compensations for such services, and finally not sufficient remuneration for them. The Coroner, therefore, left the matter with the jury, and they rendered a verdict that the child came to its death from inflammation of the stomach, and that the immediate cause of the inflammation they were unable to determine.

ENCAMPMENT AT CAPE MAY.

The Third New-Jersey Regiment, Col. J. Madison Drake commanding, will parade in Elizabeth on Monday morning next, preparatory to embarking for Cape May, where it will remain six days in camp. The Governor's Island Band and the Regimental Drum Corps will accompany the command. The Third will parade 500 men in Summer uniform. A grand reception will be given the regiment at Congress Hall on Tuesday evening. The commander received a bronze medal of honor from Congress for meritorious services during the rebellion.

A NEW RAILROAD.

Next Monday through trains will commence running on the Oswego and Midland Railroad. This route shortens the distance fifty miles between New-York and Niagara Falls, and from Oswego furnishes another way of reaching the St. Lawrence and the Thousand Islands. Pullman cars will start from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, at Jersey City.

CARD FROM HON. JOHN F. POTTER.

Hon. John F. Potter denies that he is, or can be, a candidate for the Republican nomination for Lieutenant Governor of Wisconsin. In a note to the editor of the Milwaukee *Sentinel* he says: "I have never had such a thought, and I do not think any friend of mine would present my name to the convention without first ascertaining my wishes in the matter. I shall feel greatly obliged to you if you will say that under no circumstances will I be a candidate."

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

REPORT ON THE SYSTEM OF SCAVENGING—THE REGISTER OF RECORDS.

The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon, Prof. Chandler in the chair. Attorney Hastings reported thirty-six cases of refusal to comply with the orders of the board, in which suits were ordered to be begun against the offending parties. Considerable public attention having been directed to the system of scavenging now pursued in the City, Dr. Day, the City Sanitary Superintendent, submitted the following comprehensive report on the subject:

SANITARY BUREAU, NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1873.

To the Commissioners of the Board of Health:

In pursuance of the following resolution, viz., "Resolved, That the Sanitary Superintendent be, and that he hereby is, requested to investigate the manner in which privies are now emptied, and to report to this board," I beg leave to make the following report:

The emptying of privies is performed by twenty scavengers, whose names are appended, and by a company known as the Manhattan Odorless Excavating Company. These scavengers are licensed by his Honor the Mayor, and receive their permits from this bureau. The law compels those relying on the common tubs and carts to work between the hours of 10 P. M. and 4 A. M.

In order to ascertain the manner in which privies are now emptied, I detailed on the 7th inst. a number of inspectors to watch the operation, with the following result:

Inspector Post visited No. 471 Sixth-avenue. Scavenger, Peter Hays. "The whole process was conducted in a careless and disgusting manner. The tubs had no covers and the carts stood with the covers up with the night-soil exposed to the air, until the stench became so unbearable that passers-by retched, gagged, and crossed the street to avoid it. I ordered Hay to keep the cover down. Very little disinfectant was used, so little, indeed, as to be entirely imperceptible to the smell. The offensive odors were readily detected more than a block away. The dumping from tub to cart was so carelessly done that the sidewalk and gutter were sprinkled with liquid filth."

Now, one of the rules laid down by the Mayor for the guidance of scavengers reads as follows: "No tub must be used in carrying the contents of privies to the street without a tight cover. The lid of each cart must be kept constantly shut, except when actually receiving the contents of tubs."

Inspector Morris witnessed the emptying of a privy at No. 411 East Eighteenth-street and at No. 292 First-avenue. At the first locality the work was done by Peter Schreiber, carts Nos. 59, 61. The covers of carts were kept open, the buckets were without covers, and no disinfectants were used until the inspector asked for them. At No. 292 First-avenue, the work was done by Peter Dumser, carts Nos. 1, 23. The covers to carts were kept open, but the buckets were kept covered. Disinfectants were used, and there was no nuisance.

Inspector Roberts, on the 6th inst., witnessed the emptying of the joint privy vault in rear of Nos. 326 and 328 East Thirty-fourth-street by C. Dick, cart, No. 19. The cover of cart was open during the whole work; no odor of disinfectants was observable, and he does not believe they were used. At the same time and date the vault in yard of No. 330 East Thirty-fourth-street was emptied by C. Dick, cart No. 17. The cover was constantly open. No odor of any disinfectant was observed. The tubs were covered by a barrel-cover such as grocers use, and was thrown upon the sidewalk when the night-soil was being dumped into the cart. The vile stench from these two carts filled the air for a distance of 300 feet to the leeward, and it undoubtedly was a nuisance. On Aug. 7, at 11 P. M., Inspector Roberts inspected the emptying of a privy-vault at No. 648 Third-avenue, by Chas. Freeman, cart No. 83. The cart was open all the time; no covers were used on the tubs, until they saw him looking at them, when they placed an old pasteboard box over one of them. The odor of carbolic acid was observed until some six tubs were removed, and after that the stench was very offensive.

Assistant Inspector Hall, on 7th inst., was present at No. 656 Third-avenue, where a privy was emptied by John Schriner, carts Nos. 9, 11, 31, which remained uncovered while being filled and gave off an insufferable odor, which pervaded the neighborhood. They were at work when he arrived. They said they had disinfected the vault, but the jug containing the disinfectant was almost full, and the contents of the vault were not disinfected. The tubs were uncovered. After they found a health officer was present, the disinfectant was used quite freely, but the process was a nuisance, and the privy was offensive next morning.

Assistant Inspector Ewing, on 8th inst., inspected a scavenging at No. 728 Ninth-avenue, by F. Brevogle. The tubs and carts were uncovered. The stench was horrible, and people passing held their noses as they hurried by.

Assistant Inspector Walker, on 7th inst., was present at Nos. 613 and 716 Washington-street, and No. 621 Greenwich-street. At No. 613 Washington-street the work was done by J. D. Haning, as it was also at No. 621 Greenwich-street. The carts were not covered. the privies were not disinfected, the tubs were not covered, but they were thoroughly disinfected, (the inspector says, but adds,) the smell from the yards and carts was terrible. At No. 716 carts Nos. 10 and 12, owned by Schirmer, were used. The tubs were covered and disinfected, as were also the carts, but not the privy. The smell was very strong and offensive.

Assistant Inspector Munde visited the premises Nos. 325 and 327 West Forty-sixth-street, on the 7th inst. The work was done by H. Smith, cart No. 22. The tubs were disinfected and covered.

I have myself been present on several occasions when privies were emptied. In all cases the tubs were uncovered, and the cart covers were kept up, but the tubs were disinfected. In the case of Peter Schrieber, who emptied a vault at No. 708 Broadway, on the night of Aug. 5, there was absolutely no offense, though the tubs were uncovered.

The result of these inspections entirely justifies the bitter complaints which constantly reach this bureau as to the pestiferous odors produced by careless scavenging, and, on the other hand, it shows that it is possible to do this work in an inoffensive manner.

The system of scavenging now in vogue in this City is utterly unworthy of the age. Although it is undoubtedly possible, by great care and neatness, to empty vaults without offense by it, the temptation of darkness, which prevents surveillance, and the character of the employes, to whom ordure is not a nuisance, will insure the work being often done in a slovenly manner, "allowing the air of densely-populated blocks to be nightly filled with the most poisonous and disgusting emanations, by which low forms of fever, diarrhea, and dysentery are created or seriously aggravated." Every possible precaution should be thrown around this business, and any well-sustained complaint should cause the scavenger to lose his license.

I forward with this report a complaint of a number of citizens against an annoyance occasioned by an aggregation of scavenger carts in an unusually populous part of the City, with the report of Assistant Inspector Munde, thereupon, while the report does not confirm the statements as to the offensive odors arising from the carts, the noise of thirty carts and horses with about ninety men, disturbs the slumbers of the neighborhood every night between the hours of 9 P. M. and 4 A. M. There is no reason which justifies this serious annoyance, which is detrimental to health and dangerous to life, and I would respectfully recommend that the board, if it be possible, require a portion of these carts to be kept in other places. This nuisance is, in its spirit, a violation of that part of section 106 of the Sanitary Code, which says that "carts for carrying the contents of any privy, &c., shall not gather in needless numbers before or near any building, place of business, or other premises where any person may be, and when not in use all such carts shall be stored in some place where no needless offense shall be given to any of the people of said City."

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WALTER DE F. DAY, M. D.,
Sanitary Superintendent.

ALTERING THE RECORDS.

In reference to altering the records in the register of records, several applications having been made to alter clerical errors made by the clerical force of the office, Col. Prentiss, counsel to the board, handed in a lengthy opinion, to the effect that he dissented from the opinion that there is permitted to the Register of Records, or, in fact, to the Board of Health itself, the exercise of any judicial functions whatever, in making even alterations of clerical errors after the record has been made. If the certificates of births, marriages, and deaths receive, immediately when handed in, their numbers, and are recorded in the order in which they are received with their numbers, the copying into the books of record may take place after a reasonable time has elapsed, so that any further details may be added or any inaccuracy be corrected by those whose duty it is to give correct certificates, as required by law. This opinion was indorsed by the board, and Dr. Harris, Register of Records, directed to act in accordance with it.

Special Inspector Goldsmith, of the Thirty-eighth-street District, reported that McNeill's establishment, foot of Thirty-eighth-street, has since last Monday been constantly watched by an inspector and two sanitary policemen. McNeill is now introducing a patent apparatus for the consumption of waste gases. Inspector Goldsmith forced his way into the premises of P. Thorp, No. 611 West Thirty-eighth-street, and found Thorp engaged boiling soap from crude material. An inspector now keeps constant watch on Thorp's proceedings.

Pilot Commissioner George W. Blunt informed the Board that he had ordered a suit to be begun against the schooner Experiment, which had dumped a cargo of brewer's refuse at the Kill Von Kull.

FRENCH GRATITUDE.

Among the French of this City, subscription lists are in circulation for a testimonial to be presented to M. Thiers as a recognition of his patriotic services and of his policy, by which a speedy deliverance of the French territory from foreign occupation was insured. Similar action has been taken by the French residents of San Francisco. The original plan to celebrate the day of the final evacuation of France, by a national festival, appears to have been abandoned, on the ground that the evacuation of France remains incomplete as long as the provinces of Elsass and Lorraine have not been restored.

CITY HALL NOTES.

Mayor Havemeyer was busily engaged yesterday in signing warrants and transacting other business. In the afternoon he was closeted with Thurlow Weed and Police Commissioner Henry Smith....The examination in the case of Marshal McGrath was postponed until noon to-day.

DOMESTIC MAIL NEWS.

THAT COLORADO VOLCANO.

That Colorado volcano has broken out again—at least in the columns of the Central City *Register*, a veracious correspondent of that enterprising journal writing from Caribou, Col., under date of Aug. 4, as follows: "Our particular crater is situated about seven miles nearly due north from here, upon the summit of a peak that subtends the north shore of North Boulder Creek. The ancient crater is elliptical, its longest diameter being about a mile, its shortest about 1,000 yards. The rim, where standing, is from twenty to twenty-five feet in height, from whose outer edge the mountain slopes downward at an angle of about thirty degrees. An arc of about one hundred yards in length has been carried away upon the north-east side, and through this displacement, in some ancient time, has poured a body of molten lava, in places twenty feet thick. This consists mainly of leucitophyr, analogous to the lava of Mount Vesuvius, light gray tufa, brown and basaltic obsidian. Upon another side is a large amount of loose earthy scoria and cinders, extending nearly to the bottom. Near this scoria deposit the baby crater has commenced operations. The cone is about twenty-five feet at its greatest diameter, with a narrow throat, a narrow rim above, steep sides, a slope of about forty degrees, and a height of about fifteen feet. It is evidently of the class known as cinder cones. There has been a small ejection of lava through a fissure in the cone about half way from its base, but at present, so far as observed, there is no outflow, but considerable seething within the cone. At times large clouds of rising vapors—probably sulphurous—are observed, and again nothing is to be seen but a thin white smoke, not much more extensive than the fumes from a bachelor's cabin, when he has put the pot to boiling and gone to work. But thus far, the phenomenon being new to all of us, we are content to gaze upon it from a safe distance, and only the bravest among us have dared to venture within even the ancient ruin. We are all of the opinion that although our obituaries might make pleasant reading for somebody, we have not quite reached the point of sacrificing ourselves for the sake of our dearest enemies. Our leading men, among them Postmaster Sears, Hon. Benj. Woodbury, C. A. Vanderbilt, and many others, have visited the volcano, and gazing upon it from a convenient distance, are prepared to testify to its entity and entirety. To them we refer in proof of our assertions. Had Mr. Burke, the observer of this interesting occurrence, discovered a rich silver lode instead, he would have reaped a substantial reward. As it is he will only gain a little notoriety. This, at least, he deserves, although a man who never seeks it. A brief sketch—may it be long before it becomes biographical—may be of interest to your readers. Like the manager of the Caribou mine, Mr. Burke originated in Holland, and is, although pretty well Americanized, a rabid Nederlander. He is one of the adventurous kind, for tradition tells us that while yet of tender youth he ran away from home and landed in China, where he lived for many years, waxing prosperous and acquiring the Chinese language nearly to perfection. The prejudice there existing against foreigners at length became directed toward him, and he was forced to fly, without the opportunity of realizing anything from his vast possessions. He took refuge in an American vessel, and after spending a little time in Africa, came to America. Once here he naturally gravitated west, and with his well-known love of adventure—no limits controlling, no obstacles deterring him—it is to be confidently expected that he, of all others, will lead the van of discovery."

THE CREATION; ACCORDING TO THE MODOCS.

Mr. Joaquin Miller, in his book entitled *Life Among the Modocs*, has given some picturesque sketches of Indian life and traditions. Among much other interesting matter, he tells us that the idea of the creation of the world as it was entertained by the Modocs, now verging on extinction in accordance with the demands of modern civilization, was this: "The Great Spirit made Mount Shasta first of all. He pushed down snow and ice from the skies through a hole which he made in the blue heavens by turning a stone round and round, till he made this great mountain; then he stepped out of the clouds on to the mountain top, and descended and planted the trees all around by putting his finger on the ground. The sun melted the snow, and the water ran down and nurtured the trees and made the rivers. After that he made the fish for the rivers out of the small end of his staff. He made the birds by blowing some leaves which he took up from the ground among the trees. After that he made the beasts out of the remainder of his stick, but he made the grizzly bear out of the big end, and made him master over all the others." Having done that, the Great Spirit converted Mount Shasta into a wigwam, and its volcanic eruptions are the outcome of the fire that he lights in the centre of the mountain. The development of man was a later occurrence. The daughter of the Great Spirit, venturing too far, got astray and fell into the power of the grizzly bears, and she was forced to marry one of them, and the red men were the fruit of the marriage. These red men were taken under the protection of the Great Spirit; but the grizzlies were punished by being compelled to walk on four feet, whereas before they had walked on two. To this day the grizzly bear is never slain by the red men, who recognize in him a sort of kinsman.

We must quote one short anecdote from this book:

"I had a pocket Bible with me once. I was young, enthusiastic, and anxious to do a little missionary business on my own responsibility. I showed it to the chief, and undertook to tell him what it was.

"It is the promise of God to man," I said, "His written promise to us, that if we do as he has commanded us to do, we shall live and be happy forever when we die."

He took it in his hand, upside down, and looked at the outside and inside very attentively.

"Promises! Is it a treaty?"

"Well, it is a treaty, perhaps; at least, it is a promise, and He wrote it."

"Did it take all of this to say that? I do not like long treaties on paper. They are so easy to break. The Indian does not want his God to sign a paper. He is not afraid to trust his God."

"But the promises?" I urged.

He pointed to the new leaves of the trees, the spears that were bursting through the ground, handed me the book gruffly, and said no more.

On Mr. Miller's showing, Christians might learn a good deal of religion from the Modoc Indians.

A MURDERER IN CHAINS.

The Williamsport (Penn.) *Gazette* says that the handcuffs have been removed from the murderer Wade, he having broken the pair put upon his wrists, and that he is now bound by an iron collar and chain. It says: "The iron collar goes around the neck and fastens with a lock, and the chain, seven feet in length, extends from the collar to a ring in the floor, giving the prisoner the privilege of his cell. Yesterday, a visitor to the jail, in passing along from cell to cell, was startled by a man leaping from his bed. It was Wade, and as he struck upon his feet he seized the chain, dashed it upon the floor, and gave a yell that made the situation rather an unpleasant one for a person looking upon the criminal for the first time. In conversation, Wade said he had gold enough to make a longer and heavier chain than the one he was dragging around. He is rather severe upon the Sheriff for thus ironing him, and he thinks that he would be given more liberty if he was a first-class Republican; but he says he isn't—McClellan is his man every time. Yet, he prefers the collar and chain to handcuffs—the latter being too tiresome. He has lined the inside of his iron collar with cloth; the iron being rough he says it hurt his neck. While our informant was conversing with Wade, the latter pulled from his pocket a roll of bills, and boastingly stated that they had searched him for money but could find none, yet he had plenty and knew where to keep it. He had cigars and other luxuries in his cell, and invited the visiting party to partake of the hospitality of his dungeon. When asked how he passed his nights, Wade replied, 'Jolly; last night I had McBride's ghost in here, and I made it lively for the apparition.'"

THE CHICAGO POST-OFFICE CAT.

The historical Chicago Post-office cat is no more, the vigilant, faithful, and fire-proof one having departed this life on the 20th of July last. The *Postal Record* of Chicago publishes her obituary thus: "Tabitha experienced a fiery ordeal, like that of Mishac, Shadrac, and Abednego, in the great conflagration on the 9th of October, 1871, and was found *post iqnem* safe and sound in a bucket in the basement. Mrs. Tabitha's progeny, on leaving the maternal mansion, have become domiciled with the best society in this and other great cities of the Union. Young Master Thomas Cat has never yet left his native home, but remains 'a faithful sentinel on the watch-tower' to defend it against the depredations of its destructive enemies, the rats and mice. The others are located in the following families who were fortunate enough to secure such a boon, viz: J. S. Ellwell, Esq., Charles Walsh, Esq., Mr. Harlow, of the St. Louis Post-office; Mrs. Lydia Cook, Mrs. Lizzie M. Mitchell, Mrs. H. Ruge, Miss Hattie Farrar, Col. Thomas E. Lonergan, and Hon. P. A. Hoyne. There has one gone to each of the following post-offices, viz: Washington, New York, Boston, St. Louis, and San Francisco, and quite a number are strayed, lost or stolen, or perhaps eloped."

GEN. HENRY M. WHITTLESEY.

Gen. Henry M. Whittlesey, whose death has recently been announced, was a native of Connecticut, but made Detroit, Mich., his residence soon after 1850. He became prominent in that city, and was at one time Assistant City Assessor, and in 1860 was elected Register of Deeds of Wayne County, over Edward N. Lacroix, receiving 7,469 votes against 6,764 for his opponent. Shortly after the breaking out of the rebellion he turned over to his chief deputy, Mr. E. P. Rankin the duties of register and went into the army, and up to June, 1865, remained on the staff of Gen. A. S. Williams. In the Summer of 1861 he was appointed Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers. Subsequently he became Chief Quartermaster of the First Division of the Twelfth Corps, which position he held from May, 1862, to November, 1864. He then became Chief Quartermaster of the Twentieth Corps, which position he held from until April, 1865. In the latter month he became Chief Quartermaster of the Army of Georgia, and filled that position until June of the same year. In July, 1865, he was selected Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the Mississippi, which he held until March, 1866, when he was transferred to the Chief Quartermastership of the Bureau of Refugees, under Gen. O. O. Howard, with his head-quarters at Washington, where he completed his military career. Subsequently he was Controller of the City of Washington, but over a year ago he was stricken with paralysis, and finally became insane.

THE DEMOCRATIC LEADERS.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Herald*, a Democratic paper, is laboring under the belief that the vital trouble with its party is not in its principles, but in its leaders. It says: "If it be indeed true that a reorganization of the Democracy has become necessary, the necessity must be traced back to these very 'leaders.' That an immense political party is drifting aimlessly about in the sea of politics is due solely to the wretched management of the men whom they have trusted for the past eight years. Shiftings and erasures, compromises and concessions, tinkering with great issues, and dropping principles for the sake of catching a few votes, have formed the sum total of all that the Democratic leaders have done. To suppose that the opponents of the men in power will triumph while the Democracy are led by men whose aim is pap, and whose highest ambition is to obtain an office, is to suppose an absurdity. What the Democracy stand most in need of is not a new set of principles, not more 'conservatism,' not departures; but a new set of leaders, radical enough to declare their principles, and to advocate them, bold enough to reject compromises with any half-hearted would-be allies; and patriotic enough to ignore the loaves and fishes of office, and to work solely for the triumph of that system of government which can alone give the country liberty. This is the change most needed. When it is made the Democracy will recover its former discipline and prestige, but until the neophytes who run it now, and who add the venal thirst for public pap to mental imbecility, we cannot hope for any change; and what is bad to-day will grow worse to-morrow and still worse the day after. There are dozens of boys in the South now who could have done better than the Democratic leaders have done since the war ended. It is time to get rid of these incompetents; hence, if reorganization is necessary let the people begin by giving them an unlimited leave of absence from influence and office. Just here reform is essential and nowhere else."

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH.

The Savannah (Ga.) *News & Advertiser* prints the following: "A letter has been sent from Key West to Bishop Verot, describing the wonderful escape from death of Sister M. Theophilus, who was struck down by lightning in the convent at that place. 'We hastened,' says the correspondent, 'to lift and lay her on the bed. Never had any of us seen a corpse look so frightful as she did. The froth flowed from her mouth, her eyes were glassy and turned black, and her countenance was black and blue. During this time we redoubled our prayers. A deep-drawn sigh, accompanied by a conclusive trembling, assured us that our poor sister was not dead. It being the feast of the Holy Scapular, we placed one on her head, and began to recite the Litany of the Blessed Virgin. In less time than it takes me to write it to you, my lord, the frightful black hue on her countenance disappeared at the touch of the scapular. This was a ray of hope to animate our courage. On removing her collar, we beheld depicted on her neck and breast the lightning flash which had dazzled our eyes so at the moment of its occurrence. It formed a red line, about a finger's width, burnt into the skin and flesh, but stopping just under the scapular she wore. We uttered a cry of wonder and gratitude. Finally, the priest arrived, and likewise the physician, who hastened to afford her the assistance in his power. "I do not understand," he said, "how she was not instantly killed, for she received a stroke capable of killing ten persons."' The sister finally recovered, and the physician was so impressed that he had his entire family baptized."

A HARVARD PROFESSOR BALLAD HUNTING.

Prof. F. J. Child, of Harvard, who has earned a wide reputation as a Chaucerian scholar and ballad editor, is at present rambling through the lake districts of England and Scotland, partly for the pleasures of the place and scenery, and partly in pursuit of his favorite game. He has been using all the means in his power to collect from the country regions where he is any unpublished ballads or unknown versions of others that have been published; but, thus far, as we learn from the *Athenæum*, without much success. It is believed that everything of this kind of any value has already been printed, but if not, Prof. Child will doubtless find it. It was to his perseverance that we are indebted mainly for the publication of some of Chaucer's manuscripts, and many other productions of the same period.

THE PEACH SHIPMENTS.

Samuel Townsend, Chairman of the Committee on New Routes and Freights of the Delaware Peach Growers' Association, is out in another letter, in which he states that he has concluded, definitely, arrangements with the railroad companies by which the peach trains will be run directly to Jersey City without delay. Trains of twenty-five cars each, he says, will be made up in Wilmington and dispatched, without breaking, to the ferry at Jersey City, running through at the rate of eighteen miles per hour. Heretofore these trains have been made up at Mantua, but with great delay, and did not reach their destination until long after the fruit should have been upon the New-York market. It is also a part of Mr. Townsend's arrangement that the first train which leaves the Peninsula in the afternoon shall reach Jersey City by 1 A. M., and the rest following at intervals of a half hour.

THE MISSISSIPPI REPUBLICANS.

The Mississippi Republican State Convention, to be held in Jackson on the 27th inst., will nominate candidates for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney-General, Auditor of Public Accounts, State Treasurer, and Superintendent of Public Instruction. The leading candidates for the nomination for Governor are Gen. Adelbert Ames and Gov. R. C. Powers. For Lieutenant Governor they are Hons. H. C. Carter, of Warren; B. K. Bruce, of Bolivar: A. K. Davis, of Noxubee; F. H. Little, of Monroe, and Charles Caldwell, of Hinds.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 15.—Cotton nominal. Middling, 18¾c.@18⅞c.; net receipts, 387 bales; gross, 679 bales; exports, coastwise, 12 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 18,689 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 1,566 bales; gross, 3,511 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,686 bales; coastwise, 2,197 bales; sales, 2,800 bales.

MOBILE, Aug. 15.—Cotton dull and nominal; Middling, 18¼c.; Low Middling, 16c.; Good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 22 bales; exports, coastwise, 317 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 7,902 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 420 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,335 bales; sales, 1,450 bales.

AUGUSTA, Aug. 15.—Cotton dull and nominal; Middling, 17½c.; receipts, 71 bales; sales, 187 bales; stock, 1872, 1,693 bales; 1873, 3,166 bales. Weekly—Receipts, 483 bales; shipments, 307 bales; sales, 780 bales; mills, 311 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 15.—Cotton—Demand fair; Middling, 17¼c.; net receipts, 428 bales; exports coastwise, 209 bales; sales, 130 bales; stock, 1,060 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 1,089 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,548 bales; sales, 216 bales.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 15.—Cotton dull and heavy; Middling, 17¾c.; net receipts, 340 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 4,462 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 1,532 bales; gross, 1,632 bales; exports coastwise, 1,575 bales; sales, 875 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 15.—Cotton quiet; Good Ordinary, 15c.@15¼c.; net receipts, 98 bales; sales, 70 bales; stock, 7,227 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 545 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,890 bales; coastwise, 1,259 bales; sales, 800 bales.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 15.—Cotton firm; Middling, 18c.; receipts, 325 bales; shipments, 401 bales; stock, 1872, 2,861 bales; 1873, 7,105 bales. Weekly—Receipts, 1,679 bales; shipments, 1,991 bales; sales, 2,500 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 15—12:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 47⅛.

1:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 47½.

2:30 P. M.—The rate of discount for three months' bills in the open market is 1-16d. ⅌ cent. below the Bank of England rate. Erie Railway Shares, 47⅜.

3:30 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 95; 10-40s, 90¼.

4 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £94,000.

4:15 P. M.—Consols for money 92⅝@92¾. Erie Railway Shares, 47¼.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 15—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The sales of the week have been 62,000 bales, of which 4,000 bales were taken for export, and 4,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is 807,000 bales, including 332,000 bales American. The receipts of the week have been 24,000 bales, including 15,000 bales American. Actual export, 8,000 bales. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 14,000 quarters, including 11,000 American. The receipts of Corn for the past three days have been 17,000 quarters, including 6,000 American.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady. Middling Uplands, 8⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅛d. Sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation. Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, not below Low Middling, deliverable October and November, at 8 13-16d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Cotton not below Low Middling shipped from Savannah or Charleston, November and December, at 8 9-16d. The stock at sea bound to this port is 384,000 bales, including 45,000 bales American. The shipments from Bombay since the last report to the 15th inst., have been 8,000 bales. Breadstuffs—Wheat, 12s.@12s. 2d. ⅌ cental for average California White, and 12s. 5d.@12s. 7d. for Club do. Corn, 28s. 6d. ⅌ quarter. Provisions—Beef, 84s. ⅌ tierce for new Mess.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 5,500 bales were American. Sales of the new crop shipped from Savannah or Charleston at 8⅝d.; shipped from Savannah or Charleston, October and November, not below Low Middling, deliverable October and November, at 8 13-16d. The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is dull, and prices are rather lower for all articles.

LONDON, Aug. 15—5:30 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 13½d. ⅌ gallon.

Evening—Spirits Turpentine, 31s.@31s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

ANTWERP, Aug. 15.—Petroleum, 37¾f. for fine Pale American.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 15.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100 Western Union.. 91¾	500 Union Pacific.s3. 27⅞
200 Erie Railway...... 59¾	400 do.......b3. 28
500 do.......s3. 59⅝	500 do.......s3. 27⅞
100 do.......... 59⅝	400 do.......... 28
900 Pacific Mail..s3.. 40¼	100 do.......s3. 28
200 do..........c. 40¼	100 Toledo & Wabash. 70⅞
200 do.......b3. 40⅜	100 do..........c. 71
660 do.......... 40¼	200 do.......... 71
300 do.......s3. 40¼	100 do.......... 71⅛
600 do.......... 40⅜	100 do.......s5. 71
300 do.......s3. 40¼	500 Panama..........116
100 N. Y. C. & Hud...105¼	100 do..........116½
100 Lake Shore........ 94	200 Ohio & Miss..s3. 39½
100 do.......... 94	500 Atlantic & Pac.s3. 26
200 do.......s3. 94⅛	100 C., C. & I. C.... 32
100 do.......... 94⅛	100 do..........c. 32
100 do.......... 94¼	100 do.......b3. 32
do.......... 94⅛	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R. 117⅞	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67..........119
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.bet. call.117	1,000 do.......118⅞

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$10,000 Va. 6s, Con.. 53¼	100 Erie Railway.b. c. 59⅝
10,000 do.......... 53	100 do.......... 59⅜
1,000 Tenn. 6s, new. 81¾	100 N.Y.C. & H. R.b.c.105¼
9,000 Missouri 6s... 92⅞	100 do.......b3.105¼
7,000 La. 6s, Levee. 55	100 do.......b4.105¼
1,000 Ala. 8s, '92... 83½	600 do.......s3.105¼
1,000 do.......... 83¾	30 do..........105¼
5,000 Bk'yn 6s, W. L'n.....b. c. 93	200 do..........105½
20,000 N. C. 6s Sp. T., 7½ ⅌ ct. off. 16½	100 do.......b3.105⅜
1,000 Erie 5th....... 98½	100 do......b30.105⅜
600 B.,N.Y.& E.1st. 91½	900 L.S. & M.S.b.c.b3. 94⅛
2,000 C.,P. & Ash.,N. 97½	100 Un. Pac...b. c. b3. 28
10,000 C. Pac. G. bs..100¼	200 do.......b3. 28⅛
1,000 Alt. & T.H.1st.100	300 do.......... 28⅛
1,000 C., C. & I.C.1st. 90	15 Chic. & N. W.b. c. 68
3,000 Bur, Cedar R. & M. 1st.... 87¼	100 do.......... 67
2,000 Can. So. 1st.. 89	100 Chic. & R. I.b. c.110⅝
50 Gall. Nat. Bk.b. c.125	100 Mil. & St. P..b. c. 51⅞
6 N. J. Gen. L. & Im. 65	10 P., Ft.W. & C.G'd. 94
6 Del. & H. Canal..113	400 Del., Lack. & W..101
16 West. Un. Tel.... 91½	100 do.bet. call.101¼
100 do..b. c. b3. 91¾	100 Tol., W. & W.b. c. 71⅛
200 do.......... 91¾	200 do.......b3. 71¼
100 Pac. Mail S. S. Co. bet. call...s3. 40⅝	100 do.......... 71¼
200 do.......... 40⅜	100 do.......... 71⅛
500 do.......... 40¾	100 do.......s3. 71
100 do..........c. 40¾	20 Chic. & Alt..b. c.110
100 do.......b3. 40¾	20 N. Y., N. H. & H..137
500 do.......s3. 40⅝	100 do.bet. call.137
100 do.......b3. 40¾	11 C., C., C. & I. opg.. 86
400 do.......... 40¾	5 Chic., Bur. & Q...105
100 do..........c. 40¾	100 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 39½
200 do.......... 40⅞	300 do.......... 39⅝
1500 do.......b3. 41	100 do.......s3. 39½
600 do.......b3. 40⅞	100 At. & Pac. Pf.b. c. 26¼
800 do.......... 40⅞	100 do.......b3. 26½
	100 do.......... 26½
	20 Wells-Fargo Ex.. 73
	10 do.bet. call. 73½
	100 Panama R.......116
	11 Mich. Central.... 93½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12:15 AND 2:15 P. M.

$13,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62..........117	$15,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67..........119⅛
4,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.......b. c.117	20,000 U. S. 5s C., '81, s3..........114½
10,000 U. S. 6s Cur...113½	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

300 Pacific Mail...... 40⅞	100 West. Union..b3. 92
500 do.......b3. 41	100 do.......... 92
500 do.......s3. 40⅞	100 do..........c. 91⅞
400 do.......b3. 70⅞	100 do.......... 92
500 do.......b3. 41	200 do..........c. 92
300 do.......... 41	100 Lake Shore....b3. 94¼
700 do.......b3. 41	100 Union Pacific..... 28⅛
100 do.......... 41⅛	100 N. J. Central.....102⅞
200 do.......... 41¼	100 St. Paul.......... 51¾
500 do.......... 41⅞	100 St. Paul Pref..... 71
100 do.......... 41½	50 do.......... 72⅛
200 do.......... 41⅜	300 do.......... 71
150 N. Y. C. & Hud...105¼	10 do.......... 72
100 do.......b3.105⅜	200 Ohio & Miss...... 39⅝
200 Erie Railway..... 59¼	100 Atlan'c & Pac. Pf. 26½
300 do.......... 59⅜	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$3,000 Mo. State 6s.. 92½	12 Mich. Central.... 93½
10,000 B.,C.R.& M.1st 87	5 do.......... 93¼
1,000 do.......... 87½	50 do.bet. call. 94
1,000 C. & N. W.Con. 92¾	100 Un. Pac..b. c. b3. 28⅛
5,000 Un. Pac. 1st, bet. call....c. 81⅞	100 do.......... 28
2,800 Erie R....b. c. 59¼	700 do.......... 27⅞
200 W. U. Tel.b.c.b3. 92	100 do.......s3. 27⅞
100 do.......... 92	100 do.......b3. 27⅞
300 do.......... 91⅞	400 do.......... 27¾
100 do.......b3. 91⅞	400 L. S. & M. So.b. c. 94⅛
400 do.......... 91¾	500 do.......... 94
200 N.Y.C.&H..b. c.105¼	200 do.......... 73⅞
100 do.......b3.105¼	100 Cleve. & Pitts. G. 89
12 Panama..........116	300 Mil. & St. P...b. c. 51¾
200 Pac. M. S. S. Co.. 41¼	600 Chic. & N. W.b. c. 67
700 do.bet. call. 41¼	100 C.& N.W.Pf..b. c. 83¼
100 do.......... 41⅛	66 N. J. Central......102⅞
100 do.......b3. 41¼	100 Tol.,W.& W..b. c. 71⅛
100 do.......... 41¼	100 At. & Pac.Pf.b. c. 26¾
200 do.......s3. 41	100 do.......b3. 27
200 do.......... 41⅛	70 P., Ft. W. & C. Gd. 93⅞
1200 do.......s3. 41	133 Morris & Essex.. 92¼
300 do.......... 41	200 Del., Lack. & W..101
2000 do.......b3. 41⅛	50 Chic. & Alton......110
100 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 39⅜	200 M. & St. P. Pf.b. c. 71¼
	100 do.......... 71

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

100 Pacific Mail...... 41⅛	100 Lake Shore....... 94
800 do.......b3. 41¼	300 do.......... 94⅛
100 do.......... 41¼	87 do.......... 93⅞
100 do.......... 41⅛	200 do.......s3. 94
500 do.......... 41	200 do.......... 94
300 do.......... 40⅞	100 Union Pac.....b3. 27⅞
300 do.......... 40¾	300 do.......... 27⅞
100 do.......... 40⅞	100 do.......b3. 27⅞
100 do.......b3. 40⅞	100 North-western.... 66½
200 Harlem..........131¾	100 Ohio & Miss...... 39½
300 N. Y. C. & Hud...105¼	100 St. Paul Pf....b3. 71⅛
300 do.......s3.105¼	100 do.......... 71
100 do.......b3.105¼	200 do.......... 71⅛
500 Erie Railway..... 59⅜	100 At. & Pac. Pf.... 26⅞
100 do.......... 59½	500 do.......... 27
100 St. Paul......... 51⅞	200 do.......... 27⅛
200 do.......... 52	

FRIDAY, Aug. 15—P. M.

The sales of Gold fell to 114½@114⅜ ⅌ cent., at which there were free purchases, for the time, for mercantile and banking account, the sellers being some of the clique Brokers whose principals to the recent combination were partially demoralized by the sudden decline of yesterday below 115 ⅌ cent. Soon after these transactions a comparatively fresh Broker, supposed for the leader of the late combination, appeared in the Gold Room as a large buyer at 114⅝ to 114⅞ ⅌ cent., while the sellers, in good part, were apparently closing out the accounts notified for settlement yesterday. The same sort of business was continued down to 3 o'clock P. M., and fabulous sums were reported bought and sold, though it is impossible to know, from the utter indifference of the Street to the manipulation, how far the transactions between the Brokers in the Gold Room were *bona fide*, or to what extent mere settlements for account of members of the same party, small brokerages being paid on both sides. The market closed, as yesterday, 114¾ ⅌ cent. bid, while the Foreign Exchanges were down to 108½@108⅜ ⅌ cent., 60 days' London, and 109⅛@109⅜ ⅌ cent., short sight. Money continued easy at 4 ⅌ cent. to the Brokers, with exceptions at 3 ⅌ cent. Time loans are 6@7 ⅌ cent. for 30 to 60 days, and 7 ⅌ cent. Gold Interest, 3 to 4 months.

There was increased strength to the Share speculation to-day, the only prominent exception being the St. Paul Stocks, which fall on the uncertain conduct of the Directors in regard to the August Dividend on the Preferred Stock. Last year they agreed, on the suggestion of the Foreign holders, seconded by the general wish as well as convenience of the holders at home, to divide the annual Interest of 7 ⅌ cent., to which the Road is pledged to the Preference Stockholders, between February and August, 3½ ⅌ cent. each, in place of the whole 7 ⅌ cent. in February. This course, once adopted, was expected to be regularly continued, but from the recent low figures for the Preferred Stock, and the indifference manifested by certain of the Wall-street managers to the decline, it was suspected weeks ago that a default would be made. More recently, however, some hopes were held out, because of the very large increase in the Summer traffic of the Road, that the Dividend might be paid. It has not thus far been even declared, and the Stock is probably suffering more from the uncertainties of the case than from the actual default in payment. The Pacific Mail Stock was in demand and firm in price, and the Vanderbilt favorites and the low-priced Western Stocks, with the exception referred to above, were better than yesterday. The Public Funds and the Railroad Mortgages steady. At 3 o'clock, on the close of the Exchange, the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday Afternoon. The Gold Room left off 114⅞ ⅌ cent.

Closing Quotations—Aug. 15.	Thursday.	Friday.
United States New 5s	114¾	114¾
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	118¾	118¾
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	119⅛	119¼
American Gold	114¾	114⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	108½	108⅜
N. Y. Central and Hudson	105⅛	105¼
Chicago and Rock Island	110⅜	110¼
Pacific Mail	40⅛	40¾
St. Paul Preferred	71¾	71⅛
St. Paul Common	51⅝	51⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	39⅛	39⅜
Western Union Telegraph	91⅝	91¾
Erie	59¼	59⅜
Union Pacific	27⅞	27¾
Lake Shore	94	93⅞
C., C. and Indiana Central	32	31⅞
Toledo and Wabash	70⅞	71
Harlem	131⅞	131¾
Atlantic and Pacific	25¾	27⅛
North-west	66¾	66¾
Missouri Pacific	49	49
Hannibal and St. Joseph	38⅛	38½

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., '81...118¼	5-20 coup., n. i., '65...117⅜
6 ⅌ cent. coup., '81..119⅝	5-20 reg., '67..........117
5-20 reg., '62..........116⅝	5-20 coup., '67..........119¼
5-20 coup., '62..........117¼	5-20 reg., '68..........117
5-20 reg., '64..........117	5-20 coup., '68..........118½
5-20 coup., '64..........117¼	10-40 reg..........xd.112½
5-20 reg., '65..........117	10-40 coup..........115½
5-20 coup., '65..........118¾	5s coup., '81..........114¾
5-20 reg., n. i., '65...117	6s Currency..........113½

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board to-day for the Railroad Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.... 93	T.&W.1st, St.L. div. 89
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87.... 91½	Tol. & W. 2d........ 92
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs.. 90	Tol. & W. Eq. bds .. 83
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76....100½	Tol. & W. Cons. C... 84½
Erie 1st, 7s, '83......101	Han. & Nap. 1st..... 84½
Erie 5th, 7s, '88...... 97	Gt. West. 1st, '88.... 93
Long Dock bds....... 95	Gt. West. 2d, '93.... 87
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77 92	Q. & Tol. 1st, '90.... 91½
H. R. 7s, 2d, S.F., '85.104	Gal. & Chi. 2d....... 98
H. R. 7s, 3d, '75......102½	Chi., R. I. & Pac.....102
Har. C. M. & S.F. 6s. 98	Mor. & Essex 1st.....105½
Alb. & Susq. 2d bds. 97	N. J. Cen. 1st, new..104½
Alb. & Susq. 3d bds. 95½	N. J. Cen. 2d........100
Mich.C.Cons.7s,1902. 99¼	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st..106
Mich. C. 1st, 8s, '82..112	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d...101
M. So. 7 ⅌ ct. 2d.... 99½	P., Ft.W.&C.8⅌c.Eq.100
M.S.& N.I.S.F.7 ⅌ c.104¼	Cl. & P. Cons. S. F... 95
Cl. & Tol. new bds.. 95½	Cl. & Pitts. 3d...... 98⅝
Cl.,P.&Ash., old bds. 99⅛	Chi. & Alton S. F....100
Cl.,P.&Ash.,new bds 97½	Ohio & Miss. 2d..... 84
Det., Mon. & T. bds. 96	St. L. & Iron M. 1st. 96½
Lake Sh. C. C. bds...100⅛	St. L. & Iron M. 2d.. 88¼
Pac. R. 7s, g. by Mo. 96	Mil.&St.P.1st,8s,P.D106
Cen. Pac. Gold bds..100	M.&St.P.1st,7 3-10PD 93
West. Pac. bds...... 92½	M.&St.P.1,M.I.&MD 80½
Un. Pac. 1st bds..... 81½	Mil. & St. P. 2d..... 81
Un. Pac. L. G. 7s.... 72¾	Mar. & Cin. 1st......101
Un. Pac. Inc. 10s.... 63	Chi. & Mil. 1st...... 93
B. & S. Ill. R. 1st, 8s. 97	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st. 90
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref. 87	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d.. 70
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.. 78	Tol., P. & W., E. D. 92
Chi.& N.W.Int. bds. 96	Tol., P. & W., W. D. 88½
Chi.& N.W.Con.bds. 92¾	Tol., P. & W., B. D. 83⅞
Chi. & N. W. 1st.... 97	Tol., P. & W. 2d..... 77
Han. & St. J. L. G..105	Bos., H. & E. guar.. 40
Han. & St. J. Conv.. 91	C. Falls & M. 1st.... 78½
Del., L. & W. 2d....104½	Bur.,C.R.&M.1st,7s,g 87
Del.,L. & W.7s,Conv.100½	

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—AUG. 15.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	98	..
City 6s, new	101⅜	101½
Camden and Amboy	123	123½
Pennsylvania Central	108½	..
Reading	111	111¼
Lehigh Valley	61¼	61½
Catawissa Preferred	42½	42¾
Philadelphia and Erie	24½	24¾
Northern Central	36½	About.
Lehigh Navigation	38⅜	38½
Lehigh Gold Loan	91½	91¾

The week's imports of foreign dry goods have been to the specie' value of $3,076,668; amount marketed, $3,060,539.

The Customs receipts to-day were $550,000.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

Howes & Macy, Bankers, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York, offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per cent.

☞ HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY'S First Mortgage Land Grant Sinking Fund Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds, at 90 and interest. Road entirely completed.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

Banking-House of HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks; in addition thereto interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

☞ REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS,
COUPON OR REGISTERED, INTEREST 7 PER CENT.,
Guaranteed by the
EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY,
$1,000,000 CAPITAL.
For sale at the office of the Company,
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JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

☞ YOUR DIVIDENDS

May be converted into a TEN PER CENT. NEW ENGLAND INVESTMENT by the purchase of the First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the LAMOILLE VALLEY, ST. JOHNSBURY & ESSEX COUNTY RAILROADS, from Lake Champlain to the Connecticut River, and forming the Vermont Division of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad Trunk Line. The very large sales of the past few months leave but a limited amount to be offered, and the rapid pushing of the road to completion ensures an early and large advance on their market value.

FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 311 Broadway, New-York.
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO., No. 2 Milk-st., Boston.
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EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,
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INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

☞ CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD 7 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS. —Interest payable April 1 and Oct. 1. The remaining balance (less than $300,000) of these very desirable bonds for sale at the office of the Company, No. 38 Pine-st., New-York.

☞ TOLEDO, OHIO, EIGHTS; INTEREST JUNE and December. Due 1893.
For sale by
UTLEY & BOWEN, Bankers,
No. 4 Wall-st.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 15, 1873.

Despite the severity of the rain-storm on yesterday forenoon several sales of horned Cattle were effected. The lots to hand were not entirely cleared off, and those, with the fresh arrivals of to-day, were nearly sold by noon, some lots of poor, lean Texan Steers remaining over. On both forenoons prices ranged from 6½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weights from 4½ cwt. to 8½ cwt. scant; allowances were very small; butchers would not concede more than from 54 lbs. to 57 lbs. to the cwt., net. Milch Cows are stationary, sales being few at low rates. Veals have advanced in trade; smooth quality Veals sold from 7½c.@9½c. ⅌ lb.; coarse Calves from 5c.@7c. ⅌ lb.; Grass Calves from $5@$9 ⅌ head. Sheep and Lambs are free of sale; Sheep sold from 5⅜c.@6¾c. ⅌ lb.; Lambs from 8c.@9½c. ⅌ lb. On yesterday forenoon Live Hogs were worth from 5½c.@5¾c. ⅌ lb.; City Dressed from 6½c.@7¾c. ⅌ lb. There was a depression in trade on this forenoon, when Live Hogs opened worth from 5⅛c.@5⅜c. ⅌ lb.; City Dressed from 6⅝c.@7½c. ⅌ lb.

SALES.

Martin Fuller & Co. sold for selves 770 Steers, mixed Texans, and native Missouris from 8c.@12c. ⅌ lb., weights from 5½ cwt. to 7½ cwt.; 60 Cherokee Steers at 6½c. ⅌ lb., weight 4½ cwt.; held on sale, 200 Texan Steers. Toffey & Son sold for N. Morris 108 Texan Steers at 8½c. ⅌ lb., weight 5¼ cwt.; held on sale, 90 Texan Steers. W. C. Dudley sold for N. Morris 196 Texan Steers from 8½c.@9½c. ⅌ lb., weight 5¼ cwt. W. Sigel sold for N. Morris 77 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 11¼c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. strong; 17 poor Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 17 common Illinois Steers at 11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt. H. Meyer sold for N. Morris 109 common Illinois Steers, from 11c.@11¼c. ⅌ lb., weights from 6¼ cwt. to 6¾ cwt. ⅌ lb. S. Schuster sold for N. Morris 172 common Illinois Steers at 11c. ⅌ lb., weights from 6 cwt. to 6¾ cwt. C. Khan sold for self and Co. 100 fair quality Kentucky Steers, from 11¾c.@12c. ⅌ lb., weight 8 cwt.; 32 coarse Kentucky Steers at 11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 8 cwt.; held on sale 17 Kentucky Steers. F. Samuels sold for N. Morris 37 common Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 6 cwt.; held on sale 120 Steers, mixed Illinois and Missouris, weight from 6 cwt. to 6½ cwt. A few of the tail end of these were sold at 10½c. ⅌ lb. Coney & McPherson sold for selves 260 Texan Steers from 8½c.@9c. ⅌ lb., weights from 5¼ cwt. to 5¾ cwt.; 154 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 10½c.@12¼c. ⅌ lb., weights from 6½ cwt. to 9 cwt. strong. M. Goldschmidt sold for self 210 coarse but fat Missouri Steers, from 11½c.@12c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 123 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 11½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weights from 7 cwt. to 7¾ cwt.; 45 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ⅌ lb., weight 8 cwt.

At Communipaw Sheep Market Kase & Houver sold 219 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,830 lbs., at 5⅜c. ⅌ lb.; 25 Jersey Lambs, weight 1,520 lbs., at 9c. ⅌ lb.; 95 Jersey Lambs, weight 5,980 lbs., at 9¼c. ⅌ lb. J. N. Pidcock sold 211 Sheep, weight 16,740 lbs., at 5¾c. ⅌ lb.; 101 Sheep, weight 8,200 lbs., at 6c. ⅌ lb.; 132 Sheep, weight 17,600 lbs., at 6½c. ⅌ lb.; 364 Sheep, weight 34,274 lbs., at 6½c. ⅌ lb.; 216 Sheep, weight 25,150 lbs., at 6¾c. ⅌ lb.; 108 Lambs, weight 5,900 lbs., at 8c. ⅌ lb.; 92 Lambs, weight 5,520 lbs., at 9c. ⅌ lb.; 82 Lambs, weight 5,120 lbs., at 9¼c. ⅌ lb.; 77 Lambs, weight 4,530 lbs., at 9½c. ⅌ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Communipaw Yards for yesterday and to-day—1,610 head of Horned Cattle; 2,950 Sheep and Lambs; 1,717 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals at One Hundredth-street Yards on yesterday forenoon—316 head of Horned Cattle.

Fresh arrivals on yesterday forenoon at Weehawken Yards—224 head of Horned Cattle.

BUFFALO, Aug. 15.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including 28 cars reported to arrive, 527 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 10,455 head, or 615 cars, against 54 cars for the same time last week; not sufficient sales to make a quotable market; yards bare of stock, save a few odds and ends. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 2,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 22,600 head, against 13,200 head for the same time last week; market closed firm at yesterday's prices; all stock in yards disposed of; Canada Lambs, $6 50@$7 50; Canada Sheep, $5@$5 50; Western Sheep, $4 50@$5. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 2,800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 14,400 head, against 21,200 head for the same time last week; only two loads offering this morning; all in pens disposed of; Yorkers have advanced another 10c. ⅌ cwt.; most of receipts through consignments; good Boston and New-York selling at $5@$5 35; Canada Hogs, $4 75@$4 90.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 15, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	23		
Bees-wax, pks	1	Oil-cake, pks	1,241
Copper, bbls	27	Beef, pks	173
Cotton, bales	684	Pork, pks	361
Flour, bbls	16,398	Cut-meats, pks	632
Meal, bbls	260	Lard, tcs	141
Wheat, bushels	19,570	Butter, pks	4,420
Corn, bushels	17,300	Cheese, pks	12,514
Oats, bushels	4,450	Tallow, pks	147
Dried Fruit, pks	75	Tea, pks	1,557
Eggs, bbls	673	Starch, pks	1,550
Hemp, bales	15	Pea-nuts, bags	228
Hops, bales	5	Tobacco, hhds	708
Hides, No.	1,975	Tobacco, pks	2,462
Hides, bdls	444	Wool, bales	447
Skins, bdls	88	Whisky, bbls	465
Leather, sides	9,452	Resin, bbls	58

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, were as follows:

By the ship Redgauntlet, for Liverpool—147 hhds. Tobacco, 14 tcs. Tobacco, 14,680 bushels Wheat, 21,448 bushels Corn. 3,360 Staves, 1,000 Oars, 1,648 bags Oil-cake, 1,200 bbls. Flour.

By the ship Benvenue, for London—38,173 bushels Wheat, 2,100 bbls. Flour, 96 hhds. Tobacco, 400 cases Sewing-machines.

By the brig Mariposa, for Marseilles—2,263 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Caroline Golatola, for Marseilles—503 hhds. Tobacco, 6 cases Tobacco, 15,600 Staves.

By the bark Davis, for Constantinople—2 boxes Carbines, 1 Piano, 1 case Sewing-machines, 47 cases Cartridges, 234 cases Guns, 15 cases Shells, 16,921 cases Oil, 1,000 cases Spirits Turpentine.

ASHES—Pots are selling, in lots, as wanted, for prompt use, at $8 25 ⅌ 100 lbs. Pearls altogether nominal.

BEES-WAX—Has been moderately sought after at from 32½c.@35c. for Yellow, ⅌ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—A more active inquiry prevails for stock, especially for goods suited to the Western and South-western trade, at generally steady rates for the better qualities of seasonable work, which holders have not been remarkably eager to place ahead of the calls of their customers. The poorer grades of stock meet with a slow sale, at irregular figures. From Boston the report is of steadily increasing animation, though the volume of business is said to be less than it was at this time last year. This is accounted for by the extreme caution exercised by buyers, who, as a rule, show no disposition to anticipate their wants, although stocks in the chief centres of distribution are represented as being exceptionally small for the season of the year. In regard to prices, they remain unaltered.

BRICKS—Have been rather more inquired for, with Jersey quoted steady at from $6 50@$7, afloat, and $8 50@$9, delivered; North River, $7@$7 50, afloat, and $9@$9 50, delivered; Haverstraw, $8@$9, afloat, and $10@$11, delivered; Pale, $4 50@$5, afloat, and $6 50@$7, delivered; Croton, $14@$17, afloat, and $17@$20, delivered; Philadelphia, $20@$30, afloat.

CANDLES—Have been steady, but dull, with Adamantine, 16 ounces, quoted at 18½c.@19c.; Paraffine, 32c.@33c.; Sperm, plain, 30c.; Sperm, patent, 39c.@40c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ⅌ lb.

COCOA—Has been very tame, with Caracas quoted at from 15½c.@16c.; Maracaibo at 30c.@35c.; Guayaquil, 10½c.@11c.; Trinidad, 12c.; San Domingo, 7c., gold, ⅌ lb.

COFFEE—Rio and Santos stock has been in very good demand, and prices have been again quoted up ¼c. ⅌ lb., closing in favor of sellers, on unusually light offerings. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,660 bags Rio, by the Mary Varwell, to arrive, at 20½c.; and 2,607 bags Santos, by the Kanud, also to arrive, at 20¾c., gold. Other kinds strong in price, but quiet, with scant supplies available. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 19½c.@19¾c.; fair, 20c.@20¼c.; good, 20½c.@20¾c.; prime, 21c., gold, ⅌ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in lots, 19½c.@21½c., gold; Java, 23c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 20c.@22c.; Laguayra, 20½c.@21½c.; San Domingo, 18c., gold.

COTTON—Has been in more demand for early delivery, but at easier and irregular prices. Sales have been reported of 1,787 bales, including 455 bales to shippers, 826 bales to spinners, and 506 bales to speculators. The sales for export mentioned in our last as outside of the regular report of dealings, reached 6,000 bales. There has been a more active movement noted for forward delivery, but at a reduction of 1-16c.@⅛c. ⅌ lb., closing weak. Sales since our last of 8,100 bales, of which 1,400 bales were last evening, and 6,700 bales to-day, with 2,400 bales more at the calls, closing with August contracts quoted at 19 1-16c.@19⅛c.; September, 17⅞c.@17 15-16c.; October, 17 9-16c.@17 19-32c.; November, 17¼c.@17 5-16c.; December, 17 3-16c.@17 9-32c. The receipts at this port to-day were 684 bales, including 625 bales from Norfolk, 59 bales per rail. The reported receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 1,832 bales, and this week 11,325 bales, against 12,020 bales last week, and since Sept. 1, 3,573,991 bales, against 2,672,950 bales same time last year. The following trade quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
Good Ordinary	16⅛	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜
Strict Good Ordinary	17½	17½	17¾	17¾
Low Middling	18⅞	18⅞	19⅛	19⅛
Middling	19⅞	19⅞	20⅛	20⅛
Good Middling	21⅞	21⅞	22⅛	22⅛

EGGS—Have been held more confidently, on a fair demand, within the range of from 18c.@23c. for ordinary to very choice marks of Western, State, and near-by stock, the main inquiry having been for fair to strictly prime stock at 18½c.@22c. ⅌ dozen.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been comparatively quiet, but held with firmness. The offerings of desirable lots, both of shipping and trade Extras, have been much lighter, and holders have not been eager to place supplies. The demand, however, has been less urgent. Of trade Extras, Minnesotas have been the favorites. Family brands have been in rather slack request, yet quoted strong in price. There has been rather more inquiry for Superfine stock, within the range, with a scant offering of the better qualities. No. 2 Flour has been in light supply and wanted at the ruling figures. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 12,800 bbls., all told, including No. 2 at $3 25@$4 35; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 85@$5 50, chiefly at $5 05@$5 40; inferior to good Extra State, $6 20@$6 70, chiefly at $6 40@$6 60; good to fancy do., $6 70@$7 40; very poor to choice shipping Extra Western at $6 10@$6 75; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $6 25@$6 75 ⅌ bbl.

No. 2 Flour	$3 25@$4 35
Sour Flour	3 50@ 6 50
Superfine State and Western	4 85@ 5 50
Extra State	6 20@ 7 40
Extra City	6 25@ 7 40
Extra Genesee	7 40@ 9 65
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 25@ 6 75
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 10@ 6 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 75@ 9 65
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 80@ 9 65
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 75@ 10 50
Extra Minnesota, poor to fancy	6 50@ 10 85

Southern Flour has been quiet, at essentially unaltered prices. The dealings have been wholly in job lots. Sales have been reported since our last of 970 bbls., in lots, at from $6 50@$7 75 for ordinary to choice shipping, and $7 75@$10 75 for ordinary to fancy Trade and Family Extras; $5 35@$6 40 for inferior stock, ⅌ bbl.... Oregon Flour has been dull and nominal, with choice Extra quoted nominally at $9 25@$9 50; California Flour, fair to very choice Extras, at $8 25@$9 25 ⅌ bbl. ....Rye Flour has been offered less freely, and has been in very good demand at firmer rates, ranging from $4 25@$5 65 for inferior fine to choice superfine; sales, 750 bbls., chiefly superfine grades, at $5 25@$5 50 ⅌ bbl....Corn-meal has been in fair demand at from $3@$3 50 for inferior to very fancy Yellow Western, chiefly at $3 10@$3 20 for inferior to good, and $3 35@$3 50 for choice to very fancy; $2 65@$3 10 for White do.; $3 20@$3 25 for Jersey; $3 40 for Golden Star; $3 50 for Prize Medal, free on board; $3 50 for Golden Ear, and $3 35@$3 90 for Brandywine. The reported sales since our last have been equal to 650 bbls....Bag-meal has been in moderate request at from $1 00@$1 10 for coarse; $1 25@$1 30 for Yellow, and $1 40@$1 50 for White, ⅌ 100 lbs....Oat-meal continues quiet at from $7 25@$8 50 ⅌ bbl.

FRUIT—Foreign have been in fairly active demand at very firm prices, as a rule. Sales 3,000 boxes Layer Raisins at $2 80; 2,100 boxes loose Muscatel do. at $3 10@$3 25; 425 bbls. Currants, part at 6c.; 500 boxes Jordan Shelled Almonds, and 1,700 cases Sardines, on private terms, the latter closing at 16c.@17c. for quarter and 27c.@29c. for half boxes. We now quote: Layer Raisins at $2 80; loose Muscatel do. at $3 10@$3 25 ⅌ box; Valencia at 7c.@7½c.; Currants at 6c.@6¼c.; Figs at 9c.@15c.; Turkey Prunes at 15½c.@17c.; Almonds at 16c.@33c.; Filberts at 13¼c.@14c.; Brazil Nuts at 6½c.@6¼c.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been comparatively scarce and held 2c.@3c. higher, checking business, particularly for export, shippers having been unwilling to pay asking rates. Most of the sales made of Spring stock for prompt delivery were of broken lots, or car stock. Winter Wheat has been in moderate demand and very firm as to price. Shippers have been purchasing some odd lots of Red Western, chiefly new crop car stock. Sales have been reported since our last of 56,000 bushels at $1 53@$1 55 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, the inside price for part of a boat-load (8,450 bushels) of this grade, afloat, out to-day, closing with $1 55 bid, and $1 56@$1 58 asked for prime to choice; $1 48@$1 50 for No. 2 North-west Spring, car stock; $1 45@$1 46 for ordinary No. 2 Chicago Spring, afloat; $1 46 for good do., in store; $1 42@$1 46 for fair ordinary to choice No. 3 Spring; $1 18@$1 30 for rejected Spring; $1 60 for old Red Western, in store; $1 50 for do. do. Damaged; $1 60 for new Red Ohio, car stock, and $1 75@$1 80 for White Western....For forward delivery, a moderately active business has been reported, chiefly for shipment, at essentially unaltered figures, holders meeting the demand with a fair show of promptness. Sales have been reported since our last of 80,000 bushels No 2 Milwaukee Spring on the basis of $1 48 for September, and $1 45 for October options, with some other dealings rumored without reliable particulars....Corn has been in quite moderate supply and fairly active demand, in good part for export, at a further improvement of 1c.@2c. a bushel, closing firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 121,000 bushels, (part from store and to arrive soon,) at 59½c.@61c. for fair ordinary to strictly prime sailing vessel grades of new Mixed Western, chiefly at 60c.@60½c. for full boat-loads of good average stock, closing with 60½c. bid; 62c. for very choice do. car lots; 55c.@59c. for steamer grades of Mixed Western, mainly at 57c.@59c. for fair to prime; 51c.@55c. for heated, inferior, and kiln-dried stock; 62c.@64c. for Yellow Western, the latter for fancy lots; 75c. for White Western....Rye has been inactive since our last, with Western quoted nominally at from 90c.@92½c., and State at from 92c.@95c.; Canada, to arrive, at 95c....Barley and Barley-malt dull and unsettled....Of Canada Peas, 2,500 bushels were sold, in bulk, at 97½c., in bond....Oats have been less active, and at the close quoted less firm, with sales reported since our last of 54,000 bushels at 43c.@44c., mainly at 43½c. for Old Mixed Western; 41c.@43c. for Black do.; 50c.@53c., mostly at 51½c., for White do.; 50c. for New White do., and 45c.@47c. for New Mixed do., from cars; 50c. for White State, and 44c. for Mixed State.... Feed has been selling, in lots, as wanted, at from $18@$25 ⅌ ton; market steady.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Domestic Cloth has been in fair request, with sales reported of 500 rolls at 14c., and 2,000 rolls do., at Boston, on private terms. Market otherwise dull, with Bags quoted at 14½c.@15c.; Bagging at 10c.@10½c.; Domestic Cloth at 13¾c.@14c. for prompt deliveries.

HAY AND STRAW—Have been quite moderately dealt in; offerings ample; values favor buyers. Prime Old Hay quoted at $26@$28; good Old Hay, $23@$25; good shipping Hay, $18@$19; common shipping Hay, $13@$14; prime New Hay, $23@$26; good New Hay, $20@$22; common New Hay, $15@$18; long Rye Straw, $15@$16; short Rye Straw, $12@$13 ⅌ ton.

HEMP—There has been a moderate call noted for stock at steady rates; sales 600 bales Sisal at 8c., gold; 500 bales Jute on private terms; and 300 bales Jute Butts at 2c., currency; American quoted at $115@$120 for Undressed, and $180@$225 for Dressed, ⅌ ton; Manila, 10¼c.@10½c.; Sisal, 8c., gold; Jute, 2½c.@4½c.; Jute Butts, 2c., currency, ⅌ lb.; North River Flax, 15c.@18c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canadian, 15c.@18c.

HOPS—There has been a slow trade noted, chiefly in 1872 product, at former quotations. A few bales of 1873 crop have arrived and partly disposed of at 75c. for choice State. New-York, growth 1872, quoted at 40c.@45c.; Eastern and Western, growth 1872, 35c.@40c.; crop of 1870, 10c.@18c.; old Olds, 5c.@15c.; Bavarian, 40c.@45c.; English, 30c.@35c.; Belgian, 25c.@30c.; California, 45c.@50c. ⅌ lb. The week's receipts of domestic have been 53 bales, making the arrivals since Sept. 1, 1872, according to Mr. Emmet Wells, 22,726 bales. The imports of foreign during the week were 17 bales, and since Sept. 1, 1872, have been 20,885 bales.

LATHS, LIME AND LUMBER—Laths have been selling moderately, on the basis of $2 15@$2 20 for Eastern ⅌ thousand....Lime has been in demand, and quoted steady at former rates, including common Rockland at $1 10, and Lump at $1 60 ⅌ bbl.; Portland Cement, $5 40@$5 75; Roman, $4 50@$4 90; Rosendale, $1 75 ⅌ bbl.; Nova Scotia Plaster Paris, $3 50@$5 25. ....Lumber has been in fair request, with Eastern Spruce quoted at $16@$18 for cargoes, and $18 50@$20 50 for lots to order; Southern Pine, $36@$38; White Pine Boards, $25@$31; Spruce Boards and Planks, $30@$32; Clear Pine, $65@$75; Oak and Ash, $50@$60; Black Walnut, $100@$130; Shingles within the range of $2@$6.

LEATHER—Business has been without remarkable animation. Hemlock tannages have been moving rather less freely, though in ample supply, at late figures. Oak tannages have been quite moderately sought after, within the previous range. The finer qualities of Upper stock meet with some demand at unaltered figures. In other lines trade is slack, and values somewhat irregular: Hemlock Sole, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, quoted at 27½c.@29c.; Middle, 28c.@30c.; Light, 27½c.@28½c.; California Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Middle, 27c.@27½c.; Light, 27c.; Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 25c.@26½c.; Middle, 25½c.@27½c.; Light, 26½c.@27c.; good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 23c.@26c.; poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 17c.@20c.; Oak Rough, 32c.@35c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 38c.@41c.; Middle, 38c.@42c.; Light, 40c.@42c.; Bellies, 18c.@20c.; Oak Rough, all weights, 32c.@36c.; Oak Rough, Southern, all weights, 30c.@32c., ⅌ lb.

METALS—Copper has been dull but steady, at 27c.@27¼c. ⅌ lb....There has been a very moderate movement noted in Iron, with prices generally quoted weak. Sales have been reported of only 500 tons No. 2 American on private terms, and 50 packs Russian Sheet at 17c., gold. We quote: Eglinton Pig at $44; Glengarnock at $45; No. 1 American Pig at $44@$45; No. 2 do. at $38@$42; English Rails at $64@$65, gold; American Rails, at works, $74@$78; Old Rails, $46@$47; Wrought Scrap, $45....Pig-lead has been in more demand, with foreign quoted at 6⅝c.@6¾c., gold, for ordinary, on sales of 200 tons....Spelter has been inactive at 7½c.@7⅝c., gold....Pig-tin has been very quiet, though held firmly, with Straits quoted at 31¼c.@31½c., with English at 29c., and to arrive 28½c., and Banca at 34¾c., gold. Tin Plates have been quite dull, with sales of only 250 boxes Charcoal at $11, gold. Charcoal Plates quoted here at $10 87½@$11 25; Charcoal Terne, $9 75@$10 25; Coke, $8 50@$9; Coke Terne, $7 75@$8 50, gold, ⅌ box....Zinc unchanged.

MOLASSES—Has been quoted steady, but has been very quiet; 90 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 30c. ⅌ gallon. We quote: New-Orleans, inferior to fancy, at from 60c.@87½c.; Porto Rico at 30c.@66c.; Cuba at 18c.@40c.; English Islands at 28c.@50c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in more urgent request and rather stronger in price, with Strained and Good Strained quoted at $3 17@$3 20. Sales have been reported of 160 bbls. Strained at $3 17; 2,100 bbls. Good Strained at $3 20; 350 bbls. No. 2 at $3 30@$3 50, and 400 bbls. low No. 1 at $3 50 ⅌ 280 lbs.... Tar has been inactive, yet stiffly held....Spirits Turpentine has been very quiet; quoted at 43c.@43½c. for merchantable.

OILS—There has not been much movement in any description, the demand having been mainly for job lots of the leading kinds, prices of which have been without material change. Linseed weak, Cotton-seed in scant stock and held more confidently, Menhaden arriving slowly, and prime lots quoted strong. Crude Whale at 58c.@65c.; Bleached Whale at 70c.@72½c.; Crude Sperm at $1 40; Unbleached Sperm at $1 62@$1 63; Bleached at $1 67½@$1 70; prime to very choice Lard-oil at 68c.@75c.; Red Oil at 48c.; Saponified do. at 50c.@51c.; Linseed-oil, in job lots, at 90c.@93c., in casks and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 15@$1 20, in casks; Menhaden at 40½c.@41½c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 43c.@45c.; Yellow and White at 55c.@62½c. ⅌ gallon; Palm-oil at 8¾c.@9c. ⅌ lb.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, has been sold to the extent of 1,000 bbls., October option, at 6¼c.; market quiet....Refined has been in rather more request, with early deliveries quoted at 16¼c.@16½c. here, and 16c. at Philadelphia. Sales have been reported here of 2,000 bbls., August option, at 16¼c., with September quoted at 16½c.@16¾c....Refined, in cases, quoted at 20½c.@21c....Naphtha, nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork has advanced slightly, on limited offerings and a more confident demand, with sales reported since our last, for early delivery, of 420 bbls. new Western Mess, in lots, at $18 12½@$18 25; 100 bbls. Extra Prime at $15@$15 25, and small lots of Western Prime Mess at $16 37½@$17 50 ⅌ bbl. For forward delivery sales have been reported of 500 bbls. new Western Mess, August option, at $18 25 ⅌ bbl....City Dressed Hogs quiet and quoted weaker in price, ranging from 6c.@7½c. for extra heavy to very light....Cut-meats have been quoted steady, on rather more satisfactory demand, with sales reported of 2,000 lbs. Rib Bellies, very light, at 10c.; 4,000 lbs. do., 11 lbs., at 9¼c.; 100 Smoked Hams, in bulk, large, at 13c.; 1,000 do., 9½ lbs., at 15½c.; 1,000 Fresh Hams, 13 lbs., at 11½c.; 1,000 Pickled do., at 13c., and 1,000 Pickled Shoulders at 8¼c....Bacon has been in very scant stock, and held more firmly, with a fair demand noted; sales, 170 boxes Long Clear at 8½c.@8⅝c.; 40 boxes very light do. at 9c., and 80,000 lbs. Short Rib, in bulk, on private terms; Short Clear quoted at 9¾c.@10c....Lard has been held with more confidence, on restricted offerings, while the demand has been comparatively moderate; sales have been reported since our last of small lots of Western Steam at 8¾c.@8 9-16c.; 49 tcs. New do. at 8⅜c.; 80 tcs. City do. at 8¼c., and 300 tcs. Refined at 8¾c. And for forward delivery, 1,000 tcs. Western Steam, September options at 8⅝c., quoted at the close at 8½c.@8 11-16c., and August options at 8½c.@8 9-16c....Beef has been quiet but steady; sales have been reported of 120 bbls., in lots, within our range, including 50 bbls. Extra Mess at $12 25 ⅌ bbl.... We quote at from $8 50@$10 75 for New Mess, $11@$12 75 for New Extra do., ⅌ bbl. Tierce Beef inactive at $16 50@$20 50 for Prime Mess $21@$23 for Indian Mess, and $23@$25 for Extra India Mess. Beef Hams dull within the range of $18@$28 for very inferior to choice brands....A fair demand has been noted for Butter, especially the finer qualities, at steadier prices. We quote at from 26c.@32c. for fair to choice State, at 32c.@35c. for choice to very fancy lots, and 15c.@22c. for Western, 22c.@26c. for fancy do., 8c.@8½c. for Grease stock....Cheese has been rather more sought after, at about previous figures; State Factory, poor to fancy, quoted at from 8½c.@13¼c., chiefly at 13c.@13¼c. for fine to choice, and 11½c.@12¾c. for fair to very good shipping qualities; State Dairy at 7c.@12½c.; Western product at 9½c.@12½c. for ordinary to choice Factory; 5c.@7½c. for Skimmed stock, ⅌ lb.

SALT—Has been moderately active since our last, with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1 40@$1 50; Liverpool Fine, $2 25@$3 30, from store; Syracuse Ground, $1 30@$1 40; Factory Filled, $2 25; Bulk, 35c.@40c.; Coarse, 46c.; Turk's Island, by the cargo, at 28c.@29c., and from store at 32c.@35c.

SALTPETRE—Has been in slack request at 6½c., gold, free, ⅌ lb.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed has been quoted lower, with sales reported of 3,000 bags, from store, on private terms, and 3,000 bags, ex Achilles, at $2 40, gold, 90 days. Other kinds dull.

SUGARS—Raw have been moderately sought after, and quoted strong in price, on the basis of yesterday's revised figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,082 hhds. and 150 boxes, including 391 hhds. about good Refining Cuba at 8¼c.; 174 hhds. Refining do., placed late yesterday, at the market rates; 64 hhds. Clarified Cuba at 8¾c.; 92 hhds. low grade Demerara at 7½c.@7⅝c.; 361 hhds. Centrifugal at 9 3-16c.; and 150 boxes Derosne at 9½c., ⅌ lb. We quote: Fair Refining Cuba at 8c.; good do., 8¼c.@8 5-16c.; prime do., 8⅜c.@8 7-16c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8¾c.; Centrifugals, Nos. 10 and 13, 8¾c.@9⅝c. Refined Sugars have been in demand and firm, with Powdered quoted at 11¾c.; Crushed at 11¼c., Granulated at 11⅛c., A's at 10⅝c.@10⅞c., and Yellow at 9½c.@10¼c., ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Has been in good request and steady in price, with sales reported since our last of 290,000 lbs. fair Ordinary to prime at 8c.@8½c. Of Stearine, 30,000 lbs. were sold at 8¾c.; prime quoted at 8½c.@8⅝c.

TEAS—Have been in moderate demand, and quoted comparatively firm. Sales have been reported of 1,500 half chests Green, and 1,000 half chests Oolong, on private terms. We quote: Green, common to fine Hyson, in job lots, at 25c.@35c.; good to fair Hyson, 40c.@55c.; extra fine to finest Hyson, 60c.@85c.; common to fair Young Hyson, 25c.@35c.; good to fine Young Hyson, 40c.@60c.; extra fine to finest do., 70c.@$1; common to fair Gunpowder, 35c.@45c., and Imperial, 28c.@35c.; good to fine Gunpowder, 55c.@75c., and Imperial, 45c.@60c.; extra fine to finest Gunpowder, 85c.@$1 05, and Imperial, 70c.@85c.; common to fair Twankay, 19c.@25c.; common to fine Uncolored Japan, 30c.@60c.; extra fine to finest 65c.@90c.; common to fair Oolong, 23c.@28c.; good to finest Oolong, 32c.@85c.; common to fair Souchong, 22c.@28c.; good to fine Souchong, 35c.@45c., and extra fine to finest do., 55c.@80c. ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—There has been rather more doing at firm prices, partly for shipment. Sales have been reported of 450 hhds. Kentucky at 7c.@14c.; 200 cases 1872 Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers and Seconds at 6c.@8½c. and 12c.@18c.; 100 cases Wisconsin at 6½c., 46 cases Pennsylvania at 8½c.; 100 cases 1871 Sundries at 15c.@50c.; 50 cases 1870 do. at 7c.@10c.; and 300 bales Havana at 80c.@98c. ⅌ lb. Manufactured quiet, but steady.

WHISKY—Has been quoted up to 97c. on sales of 275 bbls.

WOOL—The business of the week has been unusually active. The demand from manufacturers has been more animated, and there has been more inquiry for trade account. The better grades of domestic have shown rather more firmness, with holders less urgent in their offerings of stock. The bulk of the trade in domestic product has been in the finer qualities of Fleece, Pulled having been comparatively quiet. Combing stock has been more freely dealt in, with a firm market noted for both washed and unwashed. Texas and Colorado product has been in more request within our range. California has been in good demand, especially Spring Clip, which has not varied much as to values. A livelier inquiry has been noted for foreign on the basis of about former quotations. The reported transactions, during the week, embrace equal to 175,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece, mainly at 48c.@52½c.; 17,000 lbs. Georgia at 35c.; 10,000 lbs. Jersey on private terms; 37,000 lbs. Unwashed stock, part at 32c.@34c.; 50 bags and 2,000 lbs. Tub Washed, mostly at 50c.@52c.; 50 bags and 25,000 lbs. Scoured at 55c.@57½c.; 185,000 lbs. Combings, on the basis of 55c.@59c. for Washed, and 40c. for Unwashed; 35,000 lbs. Domestic Pulled at 40c.@46½c.; 10 bales Lambs' at 44c.; 10,000 lbs. California Pulled on private terms; 164,000 lbs. and 217 bales California Spring Clip within the range of 23½c.@34¾c.; 5,000 lbs. California Fall at 18c.; 185,000 lbs. Texas at from 20c.@37½c.; 100,000 lbs. Colorado at 18c.@23c.; 23,000 lbs. Oregon, part at 33c.; 25,000 lbs. Nevada at 32½c.; 75,000 lbs. Banda Oriental at 34¾c.; 31 bales and 38,000 lbs. Cape at 34c.@36½c.; and 40,000 lbs. Mexican at 17c.@23c. ⅌ lb.

FREIGHTS—There has been a fairly active business reported in the chartering line, chiefly for Grain, Petroleum, and Resin, with rather more steadiness toward the close; tonnage offering less freely. The berth freight movements have been comparatively limited, with some irregularity noted as to rates, though, in the main, shipowners seemed confident in their views. For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been, by sail, 100 hhds. Tallow, at 45s; 3,500 Staves, on private terms; and by steam, 2,000 bales Cotton at ⅜d.@7-16d. ⅌ lb.; 500 bbls. Flour at 4s. ⅌ bbl.; 8,000 bushels Corn, immediate delivery to vessel, reported at 10¾d., with 12d. bid for room for next week, and 50 tons Oil-cake at 40s. ⅌ ton....For London, by sail, 4,000 bbls. Flour at 4s. ⅌ bbl., subject to vessel's call; 400 pks. Merchandise on private terms, and 80 hhds. Tobacco at 52s. 6d. Also, a British bark, 407 tons, reported from Barbados, at 47s. 6d....For Glasgow, by steam, 1,200 boxes Cheese at 70s.; 50 boxes Bacon at 50s....For Bristol, by steam, 1,500 bbls. Flour on private terms....For Cork and orders, an Austrian bark, 664 tons, hence, with about 3,600 quarters Grain, at 9s. 4½d.; a Norwegian bark, 437 tons, hence, with 3,000 quarters do., at 9s. 3d.; another, 464 tons, hence, with about 3,100 quarters do., at 9s. 3d.; another, 310 tons, hence, with about 2,000 quarters do., at 9s. 4½d.; another, 568 tons, hence, with about 3,200 quarters do., at 9s. 3d.; another, 285 tons, hence, with about 2,000 quarters do., at 9s. 4½d.; an Italian bark, 468 tons, hence, with about 3,200 quarters do., at 9s. 4½d.; another, 586 tons, with about 3,700 quarters do., from Philadelphia, at 9s. ⅌ quarter; a Norwegian brig, 232 tons, hence, with about 1,500 bbls. Petroleum and its products, at 5s. 9d. ⅌ bbl. Also, a British bark, 486 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms; quoted at 80s.@85s., on, however, an unsettled market....For Antwerp, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 5s. ⅌ bbl. Also, an American ship, 1,195 tons, with equal to 7,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, on private terms....For the Continent, direct, a German bark, 526 tons, another 564 tons, and another 335 tons, with full cargoes of Petroleum, from Philadelphia, (chartered previous to arrival,) on private terms....For Bremen, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain, at 14d. ⅌ bushel. And a Norwegian ship, 632 tons, hence, with about 4,000 quarters Corn, at 12d. ⅌ 56 lbs., and 5 ⅌ cent.; and an American ship, 861 tons, hence, with about 6,000 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s. 9d. ⅌ bbl., option of Hamburg....For Hamburg, a Norwegian bark, 385 tons, hence, with a full cargo of Resin, at 5s. 10½d. ⅌ 280 lbs....For Stettin, a German bark, 364 tons, hence, with about 2,300 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 9d. ⅌ bbl....For the Baltic, a Norwegian bark, 470 tons, hence, with about 8,400 bbls. Petroleum, reported, at 9s.; and a German bark, 642 tons, hence, with 4,000 bbls. do., on private terms....For Almeria, and orders, an American brig, 247 tons, (to arrive from Boston,) hence, with about 6,500 cases Petroleum, at 50c.; privileges embracing Almeria, Malaga, and Carthagena....For Cardenas and back, an American brig, 393 tons, at $8 50....For Baltimore, a British bark, 334 tons, and a British brig, 145 tons, with Sugar, in hhds., reported from Havana, at $9 37....For New-York, a British schooner, 146 tons, and an American schooner, 261 tons, with Sugar and Molasses, reported from Naguabo, at 40c. and $3 75; an American brig, 190 tons, with do. and do., from Arroyo, same terms; and a British brig, 209 tons, with Salt, from Turk's Island, at 13c.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—Flour firm and in fair demand; stock light; sales of Extra Spring at $6 20@$6 50. Wheat active and higher; sales of No. 1 Spring at $1 13½; No. 2 do., $1 22@$1 22½, cash; $1 13½ seller August; $1 12½ seller September; $1 08 seller all the year; No. 3 do., $1 15; rejected, 99c.@$1. Corn active and higher at 40c. for No. 2, cash or seller August; 39⅞c. seller September; 40⅜c.@40½c. seller October. Oats advanced and in fair demand at 29c. for No. 2, cash or seller August; 26¾c. seller September; rejected, 25½c.@25¾c. Rye active and higher at 65c.@66c. for No. 2. Barley firm and scarce; no cash lots offered; No. 2 Fall, seller September, active at $1@$1 03; New No. 3 Spring sold at 90c. Whisky advanced and in fair demand at 92c. Pork steady at $16, cash, or seller August or September. Lard quiet and unchanged; sales of Summer Steam at 7¾c. Bulk Meats steady at 8c. for Shoulders; Short Rib Middles sold at 9½c., loose; Summer-cured do., packed, 9c. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Freights in fair demand, but at lower rates; Corn to Buffalo, 4c.; to Kingston, 7¾c. for Wheat. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 75,000 bushels Wheat, 241,000 bushels Corn, 58,000 bushels Oats, and 5,000 bushels Rye. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 99,000 bushels Wheat, 369,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats, 24,000 bushels Rye, and 1,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 15.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last twenty-four hours—11,606 bbls. Flour, 4,650 bushels Wheat, 144,099 bushels Corn, 47,659 bushels Oats. Canal Shipments—61,974 bushels Wheat, 139,509 bushels Corn, 11,500 bushels Oats, 24,530 bushels Rye. Rail Exports—4,000 bushels Wheat, 14,399 bushels Corn, 64,870 bushels Oats. Canal Freights—Wheat, 11c.; Corn, 10c.; Oats, 6½c. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $6 75@$7; Bakers', $7@$7 50; Amber, $7 50@$8; White, $8 75@$9 25. Wheat quiet; sales of 3,000 bushels Milwaukee No. 1 Spring at $1 36; 4,000 bushels do. at $1 38; quoted: Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 46; Milwaukee No. 2 Spring, $1 33@$1 38; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 35; White Michigan, $1 70@$1 75. Corn stronger; sales of 16,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed at 45c.; 2,000 bushels do. at 45c.; 8,000 bushels do. at 46½c.; 10,500 bushels, in lots, at 44c. Oats quiet; sales of 10,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago at 37c. Rye nominal at 73c.@75c. Barley-malt steady; prime Winter Western, $1 10@$1 15; prime Canada, $1 25. Other articles unchanged.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 15.—Flour in good demand and market steady; sales, 2,200 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $8 75 for Amber Winter; $9 75 for White Winter; $10 25 for Double Extra. Wheat in better demand, and market unchanged; sales, 1,000 bushels Mixed New and Old No. 2 Red Wabash, at $1 50; 2,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 50; 1,400 bushels White Canada at $1 80; 4,500 bushels White Canada at $1 85; 8,000 bushels White Canada on private terms. Corn dull; sales, 2,500 bushels Rejected Illinois at 51c. Corn-meal, $1 15 for bolted; $1 10 for unbolted, ⅌ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $17@$18; Shipstuffs, $18@$19; Middling, $19@$20, ⅌ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7¼c.; Corn and Rye, 6¾c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson; $4 25 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Philadelphia, 60c.; to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 38c. Receipts by Lake—1,304,000 feet of Lumber. Shipments by Canal—3,000 bushels Wheat, 567,000 feet of Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active and higher; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 50; No. 3 Red, $1 20, seller all the year. Corn in good demand for trade lots; No. 2 Mixed, 37c.@38c. at east side, on track; 40c. in elevator, seller August. Oats dull; business small; No. 2 at 27c.@28c., in warehouse; 29c., August; 28c.@28¼c., September. Barley better; sales small; No. 2 Spring, $1. Rye better at 58c.@60c. Whisky higher at 92c. Pork quiet at $16 75@$17. Nothing done in Dry-salted Meats. Bacon dull and weak; only a limited jobbing demand. Lard steady; Refined, 8¾c. Live Hogs firm; sales at $4 35@$4 65. Cattle active and firm; Wintered Texans, $3@$4 75. Native Cows and Heifers, $2@$4; medium to prime Steers, $3 75@$5; choice, $5@$6. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 32,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 Hogs, 1,000 Cattle.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 15.—Flour firm and scarce; sales of Treble Extra at $6 50@$7 50; Family, $8 75@$10 25. Corn—Sales of Mixed at 70c. Oats sold at 43c.@45c. Bran dull at 85c. Hay dull at $23 50 for Prime; $27 for Choice. Pork scarce; demand limited; sales at $17 50. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders scarce at 9½c. Bacon scarce and in good demand at 10c. for Shoulders; 11¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 12c. for Clear Sides. Hams sold at 16c.@16½c. Lard scarce at 8¾c.@9c. for Tierce; 11c. for Keg. Sugar in fair demand; sales of Fair to fully Fair at 8c.@9⅛c. Molasses—No movement. Whisky scarce and higher at 97c. for Louisiana; $1 01 for Cincinnati. Coffee sold at 19c.@20¾c. Exchange—Sterling, 125; New-York sight, ⅜ premium; Gold, 115.

TOLEDO, Aug. 15.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat a shade higher; sales of Extra White Michigan at $1 71; No. 1 do., $1 59; Amber Michigan, spot or seller August and September, $1 44; No. 2 Red, $1 43; No. 3 Red, $1 40½@$1 41; Rejected Red, $1 20; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 48½. Corn a shade better; sales of High Mixed, spot, at 44½c.; seller August, 45c.; seller September, 45¾c.@45½c.; seller October, 46½c.; Yellow, 45c.; no grade, 41c.@41½c.; White, 52c. Oats firm and in fair demand at 32c. for No. 2, 28c. for Rejected. Freights unchanged. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 37,000 bushels Wheat, 45,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 25,000 bushels Wheat, 71,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 15.—Flour firm at $6 25@$6 50. Wheat firm at $1 28@$1 30. Corn firm, and in fair demand at 46c.@48c. Rye steady at 68c.@70c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Barley firm, and in fair demand; sales of New No. 2 Fall at $1 15. Butter steady. Provisions quiet. Pork quiet; nominally $16 75; small sales; generally held at $17. Lard quiet, but firm; Steam held at 8c.; sales at 7⅝c.@7¾c., seller November; City Kettle held at 8⅜c.@8¼c. Bulk Meats inactive; held firmly at 8¼c. for Shoulders; Clear Rib Sides held at 9½c., cash; 9⅛c. bid, buyer until the 10th of September; no sales; Clear Sides, 9¾c. Bacon 9c. for Shoulders; 10½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 10¾c. for Clear Sides. Whisky firm at 94c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 15.—Flour—Full prices asked, but no demand; sales of Extra Spring at $5 75@$6 75. Wheat firm and in fair demand at $1 31½ for No. 1; $1 28½ for No. 2, cash; $1 22½ seller August; $1 14¾ seller September. Oats steady at 28c. for No. 2. Corn firm and in fair demand, and higher, at 39c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye firm and in fair demand and higher, at 63c. for No. 1. Barley active and higher, at $1 for No. 2 Spring. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 5c.; to Oswego, 12c. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour and 33,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour and 37,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 15.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat firm; $1 20@$1 25 for New, on arrival. Corn easy; 55c.@60c. for Sacked, and delivered at depot. Rye unchanged. Barley unchanged. Provisions in fair demand and steady. Pork at $16 75@$17. Bacon—Shoulders, 9¼c.@9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¾c.@11¼c.; Clear Sides, 11c.@11¼c., packed. Hams—Sugar-cured, 14½c.@15c.; plain, 13c.@13½c., packed. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¼c.; Clear Sides, 10c., loose; ¼c. higher for packed. Lard steady; 8¾c.@9½c., Tierce; 9½c.@9¾c., keg; 8c.@8¼c., Steam. Whisky firm at 94c.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 15.—Wheat firm and better; sales of No. 1 Red at $1 45; No. 2, $1 40. Corn strong at 50c. for High Mixed; 40c. for Low Mixed. Oats quiet at 38c. for No. 1 State. Petroleum in fair demand, steady, and unchanged.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats dull and drooping at 42c. Bacon firm and in fair demand at 9½c.@9¾c. for Shoulders; 11c.@12c. for Sides. Pork and Lard dull and unchanged.

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NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 16, 1873.

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WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mimi—Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Katharine Rogers, Miss Effie Germon.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance and Curiosities—Afternoon and evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—Summer Night's Concert by Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

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Sheriff BRENNAN announces that Tammany will go to work this year, and sweep everything before it. It was going to do that in 1871, and again last year, but a little accident happened, and BRENNAN'S friends disappeared. The failure of Mayor HAVEMEYER reflects no discredit on the Republican Party which trusted in his honesty. They obeyed the demand for "non-partisan candidates," and elected a Democrat. Mr. BRENNAN seems to think that their mistake will result in the restoration of Tammany to power. It will, on the contrary, merely serve to convince people that no Democrat is to be trusted. When they see the mischief that can be done by only one man, they are not likely to be very anxious to place the City once more at the mercy of the party which robbed it so remorselessly two or three years ago.

Gen. SPINNER writes a letter on the national debt, which will be read with interest. His main idea is that Congress should pass a law ordering the resumption of specie payments on a fixed day—"say three years from the passage of such act." He thinks that the paper currency would immediately become the equivalent of coin. This is a sanguine view to take, but we agree with Gen. SPINNER thus far—that Congress ought to make a serious attempt to deal with this great question. Session after session passes away, and nothing is done. We hope for some practical work next year.

Instead of enticing the masses to the support of their nominees and platform, the Ohio Democrats have awakened bitter opposition in quarters where they had some reason to expect hearty support. The Cincinnati *Commercial*, which last year helped the Democrats when they were disguised as Liberals, has come to the conclusion "that it is absolutely necessary to bury the Bourbons so deep under the popular vote that even THURMAN'S horn will never again disturb their slumber." Ex-Senator PUGH, who for years was the pet and great apostle of Ohio Democracy, declares he has been so "provoked, lied about, and insulted by the present managers of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*," that he intends to give them a little instruction. Indeed, Mr. PUGH has become so disgusted by the proceedings of his former political brethren that he has discovered that Democracy is a rather worthless article even in Kentucky, and pointedly asks: "Will there ever be a time, in the estimation of her brave citizens, that high ambition does not consist in killing or abusing colored men?" Mr. PUGH will doubtless declare during the campaign that a Democratic victory in Ohio would not aid in giving a satisfactory answer to his question. With the strong opposition which is being arrayed against Senator THURMAN'S ticket, we are not surprised that Gov. HENDRICKS has determined not to lose the prestige of success which he alone possesses among the prominent Democrats of the country by taking part in a losing contest.

It hardly needed the assurance of Prince BISMARCK'S organ, the *North German Gazette*, to convince everybody that the account of a pretended interview between the Federal Chancellor and a correspondent of the *World* was "a disgusting invention." The journal whose "special dispatches," concocted in New-York, inflicted so many decisive defeats upon the German forces during the French war, is quite capable of hatching the most insulting kind of *canards*, regarding the man whose policy realized the dream of a united Germany. The official Prussian *Gazette* need hardly have gone so far off as the Jesuits to find an explanation of the *World's* ridiculous yarn. The Berlin paper probably supposes that the *World* ranks among respectable journals in this country, and that it has been imposed on by some designing enemy of the German Chancellor. People here will be apt to smile at so far-fetched an explanation, when the ingenuity of some New-York Bohemian is all that is required to account for the fabrication of the "interview."

Prince LOUIS NAPOLEON seems determined to expand the *Idées Napoléoniennes*. He made a speech at the imperialist fête at Chiselhurst yesterday quite after the style of his father. Only, he reduced the Napoleonic formula of rule to "government for the people by the people." Most people are under the impression that this phrase expresses the essence of republicanism, and that French imperialism has heretofore signified "government for the people by the BONAPARTES." "Cæsarism" must be in a bad way when, under the promptings of the astute M. ROUHER, the heir of the Man of Destiny coats the pill after this deceitful fashion. LOUIS BONAPARTE, even in the darkest days of his career, did not descend to a subterfuge like this. When shut up in the fort of Ham, he declared the imperial system to be no bastard imitation of English or American institutions, but to be the "hierarchy in democracy"—a colossal pyramid, broad at the base, and narrow enough at the apex to furnish room for but one little man lording it over all.

As will be observed from our reporter's notes in another column, the pitfalls of Fourth-avenue are rather on the increase than otherwise, and at any time of the day or night some more than usually severe accident may be expected to awaken the authorities who permit such a state of things to a painful sense of their neglect of duty. It is high time that the proper legal restraints were placed upon the conduct of this improvement. The work will go on for a year or two yet, and it would be a public outrage of the grossest kind to allow the wanton disregard of law and public safety which at present prevails to continue for that indefinite period during which the work will be in progress. If the Board of Engineers, whose members get $8 for every day they are employed "in the performance of their duties under the act," cannot be made to understand that they are, in the present instance, public servants, the residents along the route of the improvement ought to adopt the remedy which we have already suggested.

Dr. DAY'S exhaustive report on the way in which the business of night scavenging is conducted should and doubtless will be followed by immediate action on the part of the Board of Health. The reports of the Assistant Inspectors fully bring out the disgusting carelessness with which the scavengers' carts are filled, and show the existence of a system whose methods are "utterly unworthy of the age," and whose immediate results are eminently prejudicial to the public health. The resolute energy with which Prof. CHANDLER and his colleagues are proceeding to the extirpation of nuisances, both great and small, cannot fail ere long to perceptibly affect for the better the death-rate of the City.

A TURN OF AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

A few weeks ago, public affairs were as bad as they well could be in Spain. The Government of "moral suasion," as represented by Señor PI Y MARGALL, had just gone out, and the reign of physical force, as championed by Señor SALMERON, had not had time to make its influence felt. Gen. CONTRERAS was carrying things with a high hand in Murcia, having set up that province as a "free and independent canton," of which he had elected himself President. He had formally deposed the entire Ministry at Madrid, and had sentenced them to death for declaring the revolted iron-clads to be pirates. Cordova, Castellon, and Alicante had also declared themselves cantons, and Cadiz was under the control of a revolutionary junta, who were besieging the naval arsenal on the island of San Fernando, which still remained faithful to the Government. Then "the sacred indiscipline of the army," as the irreconcilable Republicans were pleased to call it, was on the increase, while insubordination was becoming contagious in the fleet. When Señor SALMERON and the Republican Right accepted, about the last week in July, the task of restoring order to Spain, it was hardly expected that the new Cabinet would last more than a week, and after that there was nothing to expect but absolute chaos.

The Cabinet has lasted three weeks, however, in spite of several narrow escapes from being defeated in the Cortes, and the success which has attended it in that time is a fair earnest that it will carry through the apparently impossible task which it undertook. Already all the "independent cantons," save Murcia, have returned to their allegiance, and CONTRERAS now holds but one town—Cartagena—of his Presidency, which he can hardly keep for many days longer. At Cadiz, the loyalists evidently still hold the Arsenal, and after the capitulation of the insurgents at Valencia, if not also at Seville, the relief of the brave defenders of San Fernando cannot be far off. The so-called "authorities" at every disaffected point in Spain find they have a very different kind of policy to deal with than that professed by PI Y MARGALL. The Governor at Murcia telegraphed to the latter just before his resignation that the soldiers who had not joined the movement which placed CONTRERAS in command there "regret very much what has occurred, but refuse to fire upon their comrades." How Señor SALMERON would have treated a message like this may be judged from his declaration in the Cortes that any soldier or officer guilty of insurbordination would be treated with the utmost rigor of the military code, adding, in reply to the murmurs of disapprobation from the Left, "the Government cannot but comply with the law, and the military code is law; if you think it faulty or bad, reform it."

Of course it is easier to use resolute language than to have it obeyed in a country like Spain. But in point of fact the "authorities" can be brought to reason by letting them understand that the Government will stand no trifling. For instance, when the frigate *Villa de Madrid* was recently ordered to sail from Barcelona to the relief of Cadiz, the naval authorities at the former place replied evasively that the vessel was hardly ready, that her crew displayed some signs of undiscipline, and so forth. To which Señor SALMERON'S Minister of Marine replied: "I insist on the *Villa de Madrid* going to sea to-night, and on your sending this department no more communications of any kind, or on any matters, until you can telegraph her sailing." The vessel did sail that night, and the officials at Barcelona received a needed insight into the difference between a government of "moral means" and one which believes in the superior efficacy of powder and shot.

We have not enumerated the Carlists as among the difficulties of the new government, because with the victory over Republican discontent in the South the defeat of Royalist rebellion in the North could not be very long delayed. The veteran of the Spanish Cortes, Señor RIOS ROSAS, a parliamentarian of forty years' experience, was applauded to the echo by all parties when he declared in a recent speech that "Spain would never again suffer the despotism of Don CARLOS or his descendants; would never again suffer priest-rule and the Inquisition." There seems to be no reason to doubt that this expresses the genuine conviction of the vast majority of Spaniards. The cause of the Pretender owes its vitality simply to the weakness of the Central Government, and with each fresh accession of strength to the Federal Cabinet, the time for another flight of "Charles VII." across the frontier draws nearer. Undoubtedly the task of restoring peace among the mountains will be much more difficult than it was a few months ago. Arms of improved pattern and abundance of warlike stores are in the hands of the followers of Don CARLOS and the hardy and devoted mountaineers are just the stuff out of which good soldiers can be made. But, in the prime necessity of modern warfare—artillery—they are lamentably deficient.

One great source of weakness of the Salmeron Cabinet, as of all its predecessors, is the uncertainty of the temper of the Cortes. In the vigorous measure of declaring the revolted iron-clads to be pirates, the Government was sustained only by a very narrow majority. The announcement by cable, this morning, that the Cortes has voted them the power of calling out 80,000 men of the reserves, shows that the representative body is becoming less factious. The men who compose the first, or active reserve, are legally in the position of soldiers upon six months' furlough, without any pay, and these being apparently subject to the call of the provincial Captains General, have probably been called out already. The new law would seem to refer to the men of the second reserve, who have already served for four years in the army, and from whom, assuming the re-establishment of discipline, a very effective force could be drawn. If anything like the number asked for can be put in the field, we ought to hear very soon of the restoration of comparative tranquillity in Spain.

PRESIDENT AND EMPEROR.

The *Herald* has of late been mixing its obscene advertisements with stupid discussions as to the relative claims to consideration of President and Emperor. It is in favor of an Emperor, for reasons which it has been kind enough to explain through the medium of its wonderful "intellectual department." The only use of a President, it seems to think, is to form the subject of all kinds of ridiculous slanders. A spy must be set at his doors, and if he stirs beyond his own home, other spies are to dog his footsteps. If they can see nothing to tell to his disadvantage, they must invent something. The persons who condescend to do the dirty work of that paper must not be squeamish about telling the truth. If truth will not answer the purposes of the "managers," falsehood must. In this way a proper appreciation is shown of the Presidential office. Attentions of a different kind are shown to an Emperor, as we shall presently see.

On the fourth of this month, the *Herald* contained a letter from one of the beings whom it calls "correspondents" concerning the "President and his family." The duty of this creature was to run behind the President's carriage on his way to church, and see how he behaved himself. The amateur flunkey had this to report: That the President smoked on the road, and threw away the stump of his cigar before going into church; that he was "dressed in black, wearing only plain gold studs and a simple watch-chain." The Bohemian would doubtless have liked to grab that watch-chain, but the President's attitude seems to have been unfavorable to that manœuvre. He stood, we are told, "with his hands on his hips, his white hat held behind him, and his face to the wall." There is nothing particularly suggestive of Cæsarism in such a posture as that, and the *Herald* "cad"—a very good word—seems to have thought as much, for he next turned his attention to the President's little boy. If Presidents will have children, they must expect to see them criticised in the newspapers. The *Tribune* generally attacks the daughter—the *Herald* picks out the son. "President GRANT entered the church," says the flunkey, "with young JESSE, the toes of whose boots bore evidence of his passion for running and kicking in the sand." What can you expect of the son of a despot but that he should ill-treat the sand? Perhaps some people will think that it is a pity the toes of his boots were not employed in kicking something more substantial on this particular occasion.

The President's appearance during service is carefully described, and then the *Herald* man hung on to the straps of this carriage again and tried to hear what the President said to his child. In this laudable effort he appears to have failed. But another chance was afforded to him, for he was ordered to slink behind the President during his visit to Maine. This commission he of course performed, although once on the journey he was detected at eavesdropping, and summarily put off the cars. This is a fact. The incident was thus reported in the *Herald* of Thursday: "The President has requested the expulsion of all the correspondents who represented the Republican papers from his special." This is a very neat sample of the "lie direct." However, the correspondent's invention could go much faster than a train. He could describe conversations which he never heard, and tell all about parties at which he was not present. He had been kicked out as a spy, but what does a *Herald* reporter care for so trifling a thing as that? It is one of the ordinary incidents of his daily life—a compliment to his "profession." This is his account of the party to which he was not invited: "The majority of the party were in full dress, and ladies' wardrobes, in many cases, were quite costly and appropriate." Why the ladies should have taken their wardrobes with them it is hard to say. They would have kept a sharp eye upon their property if they had known that a New-York Bohemian was so close at hand. "Of the dinner," he remarks, "which was merely a private affair, it is not my province to speak." Considering that the poor wretch was probably not within five miles of the dinner, his silence is not surprising; but fancy a *Herald* man declining to "speak" of any occurrence because it was "private." Such an instance of delicacy would disqualify any man from obtaining employment at $8 a week on that sheet.

Now we come to the Emperor. The *Herald* at once goes down and grovels in the dust at his feet. The Emperor of Austria is the subject of its remarks. Through a column of its intellectual department it follows the great man with homage of that humiliating kind which only our New-York grub-street could pay to a crowned head. The Emperor looked at the sewing-machines—wonderful condescension! The *Herald* is completely overcome by it. He took up a piece of sewing. The *Herald* nearly goes into a fit. "The Emperor handed it back with a compliment to the blushing seamstress, who will, no doubt, remember the compliment with pride to her dying day." Could any toady of an "effete monarch" say much more? Then the "imperial mind," we are told, "was impressed with a map of the Pacific Railroad. Here is a people, he felt, who knew no difficulties. He saw specimens of our oils, mineral, animal, and vegetable." And when he turned to the *Herald* man he, doubtless, saw a specimen of our snobs. But it is to be hoped he saw the *Herald*, too, for that would give him an idea of the way in which an Emperor's approval is valued here. "With the exhibition," says the writer, "we suppose we ought to be well pleased, more or less, since it has, on the whole, commanded the approbation of an Emperor." Yes—no higher reward than that can attend any of our efforts. While an Emperor smiles graciously upon us we need not fear. This Emperor's words, says the *Herald*, "are well fitted to make us proud. They reflect credit on our civil and religious liberty, and cast a halo of glory around our public schools. They ought not to make us vain." We hope they will not. Certainly the tone of the *Herald* is not likely to make us vain. Here is a paper which boasts of its large circulation, and is taken by some persons to represent American culture and American opinion. The belief is unjust, we all know—but it exists. Would any decent man like to have the above vile trash, quoted literally from the editorial columns of the *Herald*, accepted as a fair expression of American opinion? Is it not rather a disgrace to the Press and the country? The *Herald* asks if *we* shall ever have an Emperor? We cannot say, but it is quite certain that when we *do* have one, he will not stand in need of an abject flunkey.

THE YACHT CRUISE.

The annual yacht cruise, which has come to be an established and permanent feature of Summer amusements in this vicinity, has this year been marred by some days of most unpleasant weather. Before the fleet of the New-York Club had reached New-London, it was assailed by a violent storm of rain, embittered by those unpalatable east winds which disagreeably vary the serenity of New-England skies. A slice of November let down suddenly into the middle of August is about as unwelcome a visitor as can be imagined, especially to those who have gone down to disport themselves on the "Summer sea." However pleasant a residence a yacht may be during warm and sunny weather, it makes but an indifferent dwelling in time of storm. The leaden sky, the howling wind, the shrieking rain, the wet and slippery decks, the generally bedraggled and woe-begone appearance always presented by pleasure-seekers, suddenly caught and tricked by an untoward caprice of the elements, present a scene that is far from exhilarating to the most buoyant imagination.

But this discomfort lasts usually only for a day or two, and some friendly haven is always near at hand where the disgusted mariner may, by various appropriate and well-known devices, recruit his flagging spirits, and muster up renewed courage to face the dangers of the deep. These perils, indeed, as the average yachtsman encounters them, are apt to be neither very extensive nor very appalling. Indeed it would be well, perhaps, if he exhibited a little more of that enterprise and hardihood which naturally attach themselves to the name of yachtsman, but which in our own devotees of the sport, with a few distinguished exceptions, have been hitherto rather conspicuous by their absence. No doubt this is due in a great measure to concern for their craft, which, as shown in some recent contests, combine with extreme beauty and swiftness rather less strength than is desirable in vessels designed to meet the rude buffeting of wind and wave.

Any great display of seamanship, however, is hardly to be looked for in a Summer cruise, undertaken solely for pastime and relaxation, and it would hardly be fair to cloud the happiness of our gallant cruisers by reproaches which perhaps we may feel like insisting on at another time. Without doubt, and leaving such unavoidable drawbacks as this untoward tempest out of the question, a yacht cruise through the Sound is as pleasant a way of spending a week or two, especially for a busy man, as could be devised. The picture itself of the trim, graceful craft gliding like so many gigantic white-winged sea-birds over the water, their snowy sails contrasting vividly with the blue of wave and sky, is an exceedingly attractive one. The swift, noiseless motion, too, is at once soothing and inspiriting, and the aimless, idle, irresponsible life, relieved from monotony by that touch of vagabond freedom which the ocean always inspires, is the very perfection of indolent repose.

It is likely, however, that our yachtsmen have other resources than this, and that abundance of good cheer and pleasant company help to dispel any lingering remnant of *ennui*. It is not many who can feel as the yachtsman does, that in consulting his own pleasure, he is at the same time helping to forward a most important national interest. Our yachts have presented models to the world for grace and beauty and swiftness. When they shall unite with these admirable qualities strength and stanchness, to meet all weathers, they will leave to the amateur of naval architecture little to discover. Those who remember how the *Livonia* met, and though continually beaten, yet actually disabled one after another of the four fast yachts of our fleet, while coming up herself day after day perfectly trim and seaworthy, not a spar strained or a sail ripped, will know what we mean. Speed is much in a yacht, but it is not all, unless we mean to keep it a toy for our idlers to sport with, rather than make it what it should be, a pattern for the ship-builder in all the essentials of seaworthiness.

THE TURF.

Since we called attention to some of the evils which attend horse-racing in this country, the subject has been widely discussed. This general interest has perhaps been increased by the fact that a Buffalo clergyman, having attended the driving-park, and acquired such practical knowledge of the races as could be obtained by this limited experience, made the sport the theme of his next Sunday sermon. Without going into unqualified approval or condemnation as to other things that he saw, the reverend gentleman was very certain as to the demoralizing effects of betting and pool-selling, which seemed to be the chief purpose for which the horses were trotted. There is no doubt the reverend gentleman reached a correct conclusion. It will never be possible to wholly prevent betting on the speed of horses, but it is within the power of the managers of the racing-parks to make the vice less public, and therefore less dangerous and odious than it is. This gambling is never a temptation to the uninitiated, nor offensive to the general public, except when pool-selling is carried on upon the quarter-stretch. Then it is in sight and hearing of all the spectators on the grand stand, and constitutes a danger that should not be permitted.

We are aware that it is urged that if this gambling is not allowed there will be no racing. Even a limited experience will convince any one that this plea, which is advanced only by the gamblers, is without force. Let any one attending a race at either of our three principal running parks observe the disparity in numbers between the people who bet on the races and those who do not, and he will discover that the admirers of the horses are usually ten times more numerous than the customers of the pool-seller. We believe that not only would public morality be served by preventing pool-selling at the tracks, but that the racing associations would find increased revenue in the reform. It would banish from the race-course the only thing that tends to degrade it, and the associations could well afford to lose the attendance of a few gamblers if thereby they secured a larger attendance of decent people. We admit that to prevent pool-selling at the tracks would not abolish the evil, as it would then be carried on at the pool-rooms. But a reform would nevertheless have been effected, for a man would have to go in search of temptation instead of having it thrust upon him. By the reform which we suggest no possible harm can come to horse-racing, but, on the contrary, much good must result to the sport. The incentive to the owners of horses is still left in the stakes and purses, even the gamblers continue to enjoy the excitement of the pool-rooms, and the general public have an opportunity to enjoy a noble sport without having it marred by the pool-sellers' presence.

These remarks are intended to apply to all races. In fully considering the evils of the turf, it is necessary to inquire whether trotting parks could not be dispensed with altogether with good results to the public. Trotting-matches are so peculiarly open to jockeying tricks, and have fallen under such general suspicion, that they are no longer useful for their ostensible purpose of determining the power of the horse. When a verdant stranger has been plucked by an unfair deal of "faro," the operation is forcibly called a "skin game," and the term has attained a common application to trots. It is easy to see that in a trot under the usual rules, it is much easier to make combinations among the drivers to have a particular horse win than it is in a running race. There is, indeed, scarcely a trot where something does not occur which has a suspicious look.

We desire to see our running races as attractive and as exempt from corrupting influence as possible, because of the hope we have that they will become great public institutions, leading to decided improvement in our breeds of horses. There have been some mistakes made this season which should not be repeated. Chief of these has been the continuous racing at Monmouth Park and Saratoga during several weeks. The horses certainly have not been benefited, and the public interest in the races has assuredly been destroyed by this protracted and continuous season. Next season we hope the example of Jerome Park will be followed at Long Branch and Saratoga, and the two meetings of the year separated by several weeks of time. The Monmouth Park Association has this year led in a great reform by throwing open its course to the public without charge, and we hope that it will join in the reforms which are yet to be accomplished.

ARMS FOR THE CARLISTS.

Writing from Bayonne on Aug. 1 the London *Times'* correspondent says: "In Guipuzcoa the Carlists seem to act quite at their ease, as if they neither feared nor cared for anything the Republicans can do to them. Some months ago it was necessary to smuggle arms through the wild passes of the Lower Pyrenees, taking advantage of the mist which at certain seasons hangs about these hills and crags, or by night, when there was no moon and the sky was clouded. Now these precautions, except in some rare instances, seem to be disregarded as quite superfluous. The other day, at 6 o'clock in the morning, a steamer, which had arrived during the short Summer night, was seen stationed near the mouth of the Bidassoa, a few hundred yards from the town of Fontarabia. In half an hour afterward, 900 Guipuzcoan volunteers, (Carlists,) armed, and 1,500 unarmed, under the command of a chief named Aizparua, who has succeeded the fierce and self-willed Santa Cruz, arrived on the spot. Dozens of boats put off from the shore for the vessel, which continued to keep her steam up, and were instantly loaded with chests containing, it is said, 4,000 muskets, Remington pattern, which they landed on the beach a few yards from Fontarabia, under the superintendence of the 900 armed Carlists, while the 1,500 unarmed stationed themselves on the summit of Cape Higuer, which commands a view on the sea and land side, in order to watch the movements of the Volunteers of Fontarabia, and otherwise took precautions against surprise during the operation. The Volunteers did not stir from the fort, which is close to the church; but it must be said they protested loudly against the audacious act by firing a dozen shots in the direction of the enemy. There were, it is satisfactory to say, no casualties. The Carlists did not reply; they hardly turned their heads round to see whence the protest came; it made no impression on them in any way, and they went on with their work, as if the zealous volunteers were as far off as Cape Machichaco. Indeed, there was no necessity to be troubled, for the shots from the fort of Fontarabia were of the kind that Mr. Acres loved, and did not reach half-way. The operation of landing the cargo was conducted with admirable precision. The women ran out of the neighboring farm-houses and gave considerable assistance in getting the chests on shore. The operation was over in less than an hour, and the steamer, said to be English, put up her steam, stood out to sea, and was soon at the other side of the Cape, and out of sight. The chests were opened on the beach, and the arms were distributed to the 1,500 men who had come unarmed with as much order as in an arsenal. It was curious to witness the transports with which the young men of the mountains received their weapons; they kissed and hugged them, leapt for joy, and sang snatches of the old Basque ballads we used to hear in other days. The affair over, the remaining chests were placed on the backs of mules, and were escorted by the 2,400 men along the slope of the sanctuary of Our Lady of Guadaloupe amid the greatest enthusiasm. We have not heard that the convoy was more disturbed while traversing the mountain of Cape Higuer on their way to Pina de Plata, than they were while they were at the foot. The detachment of the Forty-ninth Regiment of the Line, stationed at Hendaye, on the French side of the river opposite Fontarabia, were under arms on the beach, in order to prevent the landing of the arms on French territory. Of course, there was no intention of doing anything of the sort, and the detachment watched the operation as simple spectators. Gen. Nouvilas, who did not, as every one, including himself, hoped he would, exterminate the enemy in the Basque Provinces, where his troops did not cover themselves with glory, has, I see, stated in the Cortes that if the Carlists had arms they would muster 30,000 men, exclusive, I dare say, of Navarre, and certainly exclusive of Catalonia, and that when he resigned the command of the army there were only 2,000 Government troops in Biscay and 3,000 in Navarre. If so, it is not strange he did not fulfill the hopes entertained of him."

INTERVENTION IN SPAIN.

In a leading article on the above subject, the London *Times*, in its issue of Aug. 4, says: "The act of Capt. Werner, of the Friedrich Karl, in capturing the Vigilante, has been followed by other acts more plainly defensible, but having, incidentally, an equal effect in helping to check the Separatist movement. Two of the insurgent frigates, the Victoria and the Almanza, having bombarded the open town of Almeria, went to Malaga with a similar intent; but the Friedrich Karl and her Majesty's iron-clad the Swiftsure interposed, and prevented a proceeding barbarous in itself and threatening to destroy much valuable property of English and German residents in Malaga. The insurgent frigates were sent back to Cartagena; and the insurgent leader, Contreras, was taken on board the Friedrich Karl as a hostage until further orders should be received. The Government of the United States appear to have been stimulated by their representative at Madrid to a similar policy. Gen. Sickles had a conference with Señor Salmeron on Saturday, and yesterday the question was formally addressed to the Spanish President whether his Government held themselves responsible for the acts of the insurgent vessels. The answer of Señor Salmeron was in accordance with the previous proclamation issued at his instigation; he repudiated all liability for the proceedings of the insurgent frigates, and renounced them, as pirates which the ships of any Government might and should sweep off the face of the waters. It is scarcely possible that President Grant will so far depart from the traditional policy of the United States as to adopt this declaration of Señor Salmeron, but we may easily believe that if an insurgent vessel interfered with the freedom of movement of an American ship the opportunity would be at once seized upon. Foreign influences have worked and certainly will operate so as to aid in the suppression of the insurgents, and the first condition of peace may be thus obtained, but the promise of any prolonged period of domestic security is, unhappily, far distant."

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

M. Thiers has been presented with a gift from the ladies of Mulhouse, and in reply to Mme. Koechlin, who was the bearer of the gift, he said that the evidences he received showed him that France was not ungrateful to him. He added that the National Assembly exercised its right in shaping the policy of the country in a different way to that which he had done, that it had the right to resume its power, and that therefore he had no right to complain. He said: "I am glad to obtain the repose of which I am in need." In reference to the policy of France toward Spain, M. Thiers said that it might be summed up as a policy of neutrality. The French Government would not espouse the cause either of the Government or the Carlists. The Spanish Republic had not been recognized, and the relations at present existing between it and the French Government were purely official, and such as would exist between good neighbors. The difficulties at present besetting the Spanish Republic were solely internal, and France had no right to intervene. The actual duty of France at present was merely to preserve the inviolability of her frontier, and to secure in the interior of Spain protection for French subjects." In case of the investment or bombardment of a town, the French Consul ought to claim the observance of the law of nations, in order to give to our countrymen sufficient time to place themselves in a place of security, and to claim that which was rightly, but in vain, demanded by foreign Consuls during the siege of Paris. Should these demands not be granted, circumstances would decide the course to be then taken. In reference to the factions now fighting in the south of Spain, the same neutral attitude should be assumed. Whether or not insurgent vessels are to be regarded as pirates is a question of following or not the example recently set by a foreign war-vessel. When those insurgent vessels are acting in Spanish waters, we ought not to commit any act of hostility against them, because, if we claim the inviolability of our territory on this side of the Pyrenees, we ought on our part to respect Spanish territory and its waters. If those vessels traversing the high seas in any way endanger our merchant navy, we should then see what course was to be pursued for the protection of our commercial interests, but not otherwise. This policy is in conformity with the general foreign policy of France."

FRENCH BIGOTRY AND SUPERSTITION.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes: "One of the most curious signs of the times in France is the recrudescence of religious bigotry and superstition, surpassing anything which could have been deemed possible in this country and century. It is due, doubtless, to a reaction against the doctrines of the Communists, and also to the recent calamities of France. In times of public disaster and private suffering, the natural tendency is to seek consolation in religion, and piety under such circumstances is apt to degenerate into superstition. It is necessary to have lived in France during the war of 1870-1 in order fully to appreciate the suffering of large classes of the people, and especially of the women, during that period of terrible trial and humiliation. I do not refer only to those who dwelt in the invaded districts. The grief, the anxiety, the shame, the mourning for dear ones lost were general throughout France, and many persons went mad from sorrow and despair. What wonder, then, if numbers took refuge in religion, if the ranks of the Clerical Party were strengthened, and if the feebler heads have been hurried beyond all reasonable bounds. What is now witnessed in France takes us back not merely to the days of the more pious among the later Bourbons, but even to the middle ages, and it unfortunately supplies arms to the scoffer and excites the ridicule of other nations. In Italy, once so superstitious and priest-ridden, the pranks of the pilgrims in France are contemplated with wondering amusement. The French clerical journals rejoice in the retrogression of their country. 'We are returning,' *Le Monde* lately wrote, 'we have already returned, not eighty years back, for it is scarcely eighty years back when, following Voltaire, people scarcely believed in God; not 150 years back, for then, owing to Jansenism, they hardly believed in miracles, but to three or four centuries ago—to the time of Christian fervor.' The *Union* lately said that, since the pilgrimage to the tomb of St. Martin of Tours, 'it seems as if our Catholic Deputies were more directly protected by Mary.' One hears of nothing but pilgrimages, and a paper called the *Pilgrim* has been started to record them, and to celebrate the miracles which now seem to be of frequent occurrence. In this paper, I lately read that the Nismes pilgrims, 2,600 in number, received from their Bishop the pilgrim's cross and accompanied him to Lourdes, where they met 1,500 pilgrims from La Roche, and the 4,000, we are told, abandoned themselves to transports of love and faith. 'The pilgrims,' says the organ of these pious people, 'relate to us the four miracles they themselves saw—the paralytic woman relieved, the lame woman who left her crutches at Lourdes, the deaf and dumb woman who hears and speaks, the blind person who was able to see the procession of the pilgrims with torches." There are various shrines to which these pilgrimages are made, those most frequented seeming to be Lourdes, La Salette, and Paray-le-Monial, and papers of the class that I have quoted from dwell with delight upon the incidents of the journeys, upon the special manifestations of grace, upon the admiration the pilgrims inspire as they pass through the towns, with their red crosses over their hearts, and their rosaries of large beads, upon their raptures and ecstacies and hysterics, and upon the electric shock which runs through them at the cry of "Vive Notre Dame de Lourdes!' 'Vive Pie IX!' 'Everybody envies their happiness," says *Le Pèlerin*; "the perfume of Lourdes is upon them, and men say to each other, "No, France is not dead, since her faith cannot be killed."' It was at Paray-le-Monial that Marie Alacoque asserted she had an interview with Jesus Christ, and the conversation which passed had been published in a pamphlet by one of the writers in the *Univers*. The erection of a church on the summit of Montmartre gave rise, as mentioned in the *Times* of the 28th of July, to a stormy scene in the Assembly. The bill authorizing it originally said it should be dedicated to the 'Sacré Cœur de Jésus Christ,' to invoke upon France, and particularly upon the capital, divine mercy and protection;' but the majority of the Chamber refused to adopt that form."

ENGLISH RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

THE CASUALTY AT WIGAN—TEN DEATHS—THIRTY TRAVELERS INJURED NEAR MANCHESTER.

A dispatch from Wigan, addressed to the London *Times*, and dated Aug. 2, says: "This morning, at an early hour, a terrible accident occurred on the London and North-western Railway, at Wigan, to an express train—commonly known as the tourist train—traveling from London to Scotland. The train, which was an unusually heavy one, (consisting of two engines, twenty-two carriages, and three vans,) left Euston Station at 8:50 last night, five minutes after the advertised time. When, at 1:18 A. M., the train, upward of fifteen minutes late, approached Wigan, the signals showed 'All right.' Within a few yards of the down platform, and opposite the south box, a pair of 'facing' points work in connection with the main down line, and a single-line siding which runs along the back of the down platform for a distance of about 100 yards, and again into the down line at the extreme end of the platform. The two engines (both of which were at the head) and seventeen or eighteen of the carriages passed the facing points in safety, at a usual rate of from thirty-five to thirty-eight miles an hour. Owing to some cause, as yet unexplained, the remaining six or seven carriages and a guard's van were jerked from the body of the train and the main line at the facing points, and rushed up the siding. Having lost their equilibrium, they veered over against that portion of the platform abutting on the siding, and plowed the flags and earth up for a length of twenty or thirty yards. The leading carriage, which was of a composite construction, was overturned and broken to pieces, the wheels and flooring being all that remained. Two other carriages sprang from the metals to the platform, and fell over upon their sides. One or two others turned almost completely over a few yards beyond, blocking the siding and also becoming wrecks. One corner of the wall from which springs the roof of the station was struck and damaged, and knocked out of plumb for several yards to the extent of at least six inches. One of the iron pillars on the roof, which stood midway on the platform, was dashed down by the extraordinary leap of one of the carriages against it, and by three or four of the carriages running right on the top of each other. The telegraph wires were caught and dragged asunder. A long length of thick brick wall adjoining, built between the railway and Queen-street, which is five or six yards below the level of the railway, was partly knocked down. A woman and a large fragment of one of the carriages were hurled over the wall, and fell upon and through the slated roof of a portion of Mr. Walker's foundry. A number of men working a 'night turn' on the premises escaped injury, but the woman was killed. Inspector Grundy, of Southport (Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway,) and a number of assistants, who happened to be in the town at the time, and Inspectors Burton and Liptrop, with a staff of police constables, came up and rendered essential service. Mr. James Shaw, of Liverpool, District Superintendent, had notice of the accident telegraphed to him, and arrived at Wigan about 5 o'clock. Two or three fires were lit on the platform to aid in the work of clearing the wreck, the light falling on mangled corpses and passengers with bleeding heads and broken limbs. Beneath the carriage which was thrown wheels uppermost on the platform the dead bodies of four passengers, one being that of a woman, were found. Some of the bodies were fearfully crushed and mangled. Two ladies were got out alive from other carriages, but died shortly after being taken into the first-class refreshment rooms. There were several miraculous escapes from death. A saloon carriage, which was occupied by a son and daughter of Hon. S. W. Palmer, with a lady's maid, was driven into the carriage immediately before it. The saloon carriage and its passengers fared little, if any, the worse. Several members of one family were in the next (a first-class) carriage, and two of the children and a domestic servant were killed. The father escaped uninjured, but his wife was seriously hurt. Another of their children was jammed at the bottom of the carriage among the wood-work, but was got out alive. The passengers in three of the carriages escaped without a fatality occurring among them. The guard who was on duty in the van at the end of the carriages which ran on the siding had a narrow escape. He was stunned for several minutes, but came out comparatively uninjured. Some of the passengers, although rather severely shaken, were not incapacitated from continuing their journey northward at a later hour in the morning. About thirty of the passengers who were more seriously hurt were conveyed to the Victoria, Clarence, and Royal Hotels, the Wheatsheaf Inn, and the Ropemakers' Arms. The leading portion of the train, which kept to the main line, was brought to a stand-still at Turner's siding, several hundred yards from the scene of the accident. The Duke of Sutherland's daughter, Lady Florence Gower, was one of the passengers. With the exception of the conductor, Alexander Harper, who received some bruises, but was able to continue the journey, nobody in these carriages was injured, but the Perth van, occupied by the conductor, which was at the extreme end of those which kept on the main line, jumped from the metals when the separation occurred at the facing points, and ran, half in the four-feet and half in the six-feet, as far as John Byron's post at the north box, where it was guided back to the metals. The van was much damaged, one side being completely tore away. How the conductor escaped as he did is surprising. The foot-board of a saloon carriage, which ran next in order, was broken off and an axle-box damaged. At latest advices the dead were ten in number, and the wounded thirty. Mr. John W. Hamilton Anson, Bart., was among the victims.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT.

An alarming railway accident, by which eighteen persons were more or less injured, occurred on the Lancashire and Yorkshire and London and North-western Joint Railway, between Ashton and Manchester, on the afternoon of Aug. 4. The Leeds and Liverpool train, which runs express from Ashton to Manchester, and is due at the latter station at 1:35 P. M., ran into a coal-train, which was then shunting, at Clayton Bridge Station. The express was twenty minutes behind time, and the signals were against it on account of shunting operations which were going on at the station. The signals were observed by the driver of the express; but, in consequence of the slippery state of the rails, he was unable to pull up in time to avert the collision. Four coal-wagons were on the main line, and were traveling at a slow rate of speed right in the teeth of the advancing express, which was a London and North-western train. At the time of the collision the speed of the express had been reduced to six miles an hour, or else the consequences must have been lamentable in the extreme. The buffers of the passenger-train were completely wrenched away, and the engine was thrown off the line. One of the coal-wagons was shattered. Two or three of the injured passengers were taken to the hospital, but the rest were able to be forwarded to their homes. The interruption to the traffic was slight, the line being cleared in the course of two hours.

KHIVA'S CONQUERERS.

It is officially announced that the silver medal to be awarded to those who have taken part in the Khivan expedition will bear the inscription: "For the Khiva Expedition of 1873." The colors of the orders of St. George and Vladimir will be worked in the ribbon supporting the medal. The cross of the order of St. George, of the third class, has been conferred upon Gens. Werefkin and Golowatscheff. The Grand Dukes Alexis-Alexandrowitch and Nicholas-Constantinowitch, have been promoted to Colonelcies. Prince Eugene of Leuchtenburg has been appointed Aide de camp of the Emperor, and Col. Lomakin has been promoted to the rank of Major General.

The following imperial rescript has been published:

To our Aid de Camp General, Lieut. Gen. Constantin von Kaufmann, Commander of the troops of the Turkestan District and Governor General of Turkestan:

The hostile relations between the Khanate of Khiva and Russia compelled us at the beginning of Spring of the present year to take decisive steps against the Khanate. The general command of all the troops destined for these operations was given to you. You were at the same time instructed to take the necessary measures to establish peace and order for the future. Under your guidance the troops, after undergoing incredible hardships and privations, and overcoming with admirable firmness all natural impediments, brilliantly achieved our object. You have fully justified our confidence by the wisdom and foresight displayed in the conduct of operations, and, as a token of our acknowledgment of your merits, we are pleased to appoint you a Knight of the Second Class of our Imperial Order of the Great Martyr and Victor St. George, the insignia of which accompany this rescript, and we command you to wear them according to order.

(Signed,) ALEXANDER.

TZARSKOE-SELO, Aug. 3, 1873.

THE FRENCH FUSIONISTS.

A Paris dispatch, dated Aug. 2, mentions that the Ultramontane newspaper *L'Union* publishes a letter from the Count de Chambord warmly thanking and congratulating Deputy Casenove for proposing, on the 24th July, notwithstanding the opposition of the Centre Right and part of the Right, that a deputation from the Assembly should be present at the ceremony of laying the first stone of the church to be built on the hill of Montmartre. This letter was regarded as auguring ill for the success of the projects of fusion again being agitated.

AN OVERCROWDED JAIL.

The Montreal *Witness* says that crime seems to be on the increase in that city, and that on Wednesday night last the jail contained 409 prisoners. As the building was intended to accommodate but 250, two and sometimes three persons were huddled together in one cell, where they suffered from foul air and the want of beds. On Thursday morning only five prisoners were discharged, while during the day probably a score were incarcerated in their places. It is time that jail was enlarged.

THE ALBANY MURDER.

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE ARRESTS IN BROOKLYN—THE MOTIVE FOR THE MURDER.

The interest manifested by residents of Brooklyn in the murder of a supposed Brooklynite in Albany, last week, had almost ceased, when it was announced in yesterday's TIMES that the name of the murdered man had been ascertained to be Weston, and that his wife had been arrested in Brooklyn. The German barber's assistant, Emil Lowenstein, whose mysterious disappearance was also mentioned, is suspected by the police to be the murderer of John Weston. The latter resided, until two weeks since, at No. 116 Palmetto-street, in the suburbs of Brooklyn, his occupation being that of vender of soldiers' books and papers. He was popularly known as "Corporal Crabb," having served in the Union army during the war, and losing one arm in battle. Weston had accumulated a small amount of money, and invested it in two houses in Palmetto-street, which are valued at $3,000. His wife was understood by their friends not to be on good terms with her husband, and it is said that a separation had been at one time proposed. On Tuesday, the 5th inst., Weston disappeared, and on the morning of Thursday, the 7th, the body of a murdered man with one arm was found in a ravine on the farm of Mr. Isaac Jones, in West Albany. The throat of the victim had been cut, and the blood flowing freely from the gash had covered the ground around the head and shoulders. An open razor, marked on the handle "L. V. J. J.," was found on the ground near the body and on searching the pockets, some of which were turned inside out, a business card inscribed "Theodore Grunewald, shaving and hair-dressing saloon, No. 35 Atlantic-street, Brooklyn," was found. At first suicide was suspected, but a post-mortem examination showed that the body had been riddled with bullets, no less than seven being found, including three which, entering respectively the heart, brain, and breast, must necessarily have proved fatal. Coroner Kerrigan and Detectives Brennan and Malone, of Albany, carefully examined the ground and discovered the footprints of two persons leading across an excavation from the New-York Central Railroad track to a grove overlooking the ravine. The shrubbery of the grove was trampled and bore evidence of a struggle, and it was, and is yet conjectured that the man was murdered in the grove and his body thrown over in the ravine, to the spot where it was discovered by one of the farm hands. The next development in the case may be summed up in the following telegram, received by Inspector Folk, of the Brooklyn Police, on Saturday, the 9th inst.:

ALBANY, Aug. 9.

An unknown man was found murdered here. He had only one arm; was apparently forty years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high, and weighed 125 pounds; wore a blue coat and vest and black pants, and was apparently a German. The business card of Theodore Grunewald, shaving and hair-dressing saloon, No. 35 Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, was found in his pocket. Also had a razor marked "L. V. J. J."

(Signed) JOHN MALLOY,
Chief of Brooklyn Police.

Detective Folk immediately visited the saloon of Mr. Grunewald, who, on being closely questioned, said that he remembered shaving a one-armed man about two weeks previously, but did not know his name and residence. The barber also thought that this customer bought a razor at the time of his visit. On being further questioned, Mr. Grunewald stated that early on the morning of Tuesday, Aug. 5, one of his hands, named Emil Lowenstein, a German, left the shop without notice, and as he had not returned his employer concluded that he had become dissatisfied from some trifling cause and left to seek employment elsewhere.

The wife of Lowenstein called at the shop during the day to inquire for her husband, and, on hearing that he had left, casually remarked that "Emil had got a lot of money to put a man away," and that he was going to take away a man and his wife would give him $50 for it. On learning this Detectives Folk and Corwin immediately set to work to ascertain the residence of the missing barber, and after diligent inquiry they learned that he had boarded at No. 116 Palmetto-street. On visiting the house on Thursday morning, they were told that Mrs. Lowenstein, Emil's wife, lived there as a boarder with the owner of the house, John D. Weston. On inquiry from the neighbors, the officers were told that Weston had only one arm, and that he had not been seen at home for several days. The detectives realized at once that they were on the right track. They visited the house and conversed with Mrs. Lowenstein and Mrs. Weston, but both were reticent, and on returning to Police Head-quarters the following dispatch was sent to the Albany police:

BROOKLYN, Aug. 14, 1873.

John Malloy, Chief of Police:

The murdered man is John D. Weston, of No. 116 Palmetto-street. The supposed murderer is Emil Lowenstein, alias Livingston, German Jew barber, twenty-four years of age, about five feet six inches in height, weighs about 140 pounds, dark hair and moustache; wore light suit, Panama hat, and gaiters. May be in company of a woman and three children. P. MALONE, Detective.

The dispatch is signed by Detective Malone, of Albany, who arrived in Brooklyn on Thursday afternoon, having been sent by Chief of Police Malloy, immediately on the receipt in Albany of the newspapers containing the report of Lowenstein's disappearance. The District Attorney of Albany was conferred with by the police, and on Thursday Inspector Folk, of Brooklyn, was requested by telegraph to arrest the respective wives of the murdered man and the missing barber, and to send them to Albany immediately. In accordance with the request Detectives Folk and Corwin started for No. 116 Palmetto-street in a coach and halted before the house. Both women were at home, and they were quickly taken into custody. Another woman, a boarder in the house, was also brought to head-quarters as a witness. On examining the trunks of the prisoners two seven-barrelled pistols, of each of which six chambers were empty, were found. The house was then locked up and the officers, with their prisoners, drove to Police Head-quarters in Court-street, where the latter were questioned by Inspector Folk. They denied any knowledge of the murder, but their statements were conflicting, and they all cried and felt, or feigned, such distress at their position that the Inspector concluded to send them to Albany, without further questioning. At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the three women, with Detectives Folk and Corwin, were driven off toward Fulton Ferry, to take the afternoon train for Albany.

The police of Albany have been active since Thursday in trying to intercept Lowenstein, who has not been captured and is supposed to have fled to the West. He is said to have purchased the lease and good will of a barber's shop in West Eighteenth-street, in this City, on Monday last for $300, but on hearing on Wednesday that he was wanted by the police, he is reported to have sold out for $100 and left the locality and the City. His present whereabouts are unknown, but his description has been telegraphed to all parts of the country and his capture is daily expected.

On reaching Brooklyn on Thursday, before the whereabouts of the women had been discovered, Detective Malone telegraphed to Albany as follows:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 14.

To Chief Malloy:

The parties are supposed to have left New-York yesterday for the West. They had tickets to St. Louis. Weston's wife is with Lowenstein. She is twenty-seven years of age, sandy hair, weighs about 110 pounds, wore a lavender linen suit, with polonaise, blue hat. May have her children with her—one sixteen months old. P. MALONE.

On the receipt of this intelligence, Chief Malloy sent the following message to Cincinnati:

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1873.

Chief of Police, Cincinnati:

Arrest Emil Lowenstein and Mrs. Weston. Left New-York Wednesday morning, taking tickets for St. Louis. They have committed a dreadful murder in this city. Description—Lowenstein is a German Jew; barber; twenty-four years of age; five feet six inches high; weight about 150 pounds; dark hair and mustache; wore when left light suit of clothes, Panama hat, gaiter shoes. Woman—Twenty-seven years old; five feet high; sandy hair; dressed in lavender linen suit with polonaise, blue hat; weight about 110; supposed to have with them three children, one sixteen months old. Watch all trains. Reward $500.

The police of Cincinnati and other Western cities were yesterday informed by telegraph of the capture of Weston's wife, and their vigilance will now be confined to a search for the principal in the tragic affair.

THE MOTIVE FOR THE MURDER.

The result of the investigations of the police, although not actually establishing collusion between the wife of Weston and the barber Lowenstein in the plot or execution of the murder, leads to a well-grounded theory that the death of Weston was planned by the two, and carried out by Lowenstein, who evidently induced Weston to leave Brooklyn for the purpose of murdering him. It is said that a criminal intimacy existed between the barber and the young wife of the crippled soldier, and that it was decided to get him out of the way and take possession of his property. Lowenstein's wife is older and less attractive than Mrs. Weston, and had been married to the barber for only two months.

THE BROOKLYN POLICE.

The police authorities of Brooklyn suppressed the fact of the arrest of Mrs. Weston, intending to send her, with the two other women, to Albany without letting the newspapers know anything about it. Up to a late hour on Thursday night, they congratulated themselves that their mysterious movements during the afternoon had been cleverly concealed by sundry hints that the women in custody had been engaged only in petty larceny. Consequently they were not a little surprised and indignant at the publication in THE TIMES yesterday of the name of the murdered man, the arrest of his wife, and the suspicion attached to the missing barber. Inspector Folk denounced the report as an "outrage," while the Commissioners tried to fix the responsibility of the publication, but, of course, found no scapegoat. Opinions differed as to the loophole through which the secret reached THE TIMES, but all were indignant at the publication, and threatened greater precautions in future. It was even hinted in the detective office that any reporter known to possess such information in future would be liable to arrest, which, of course, is a manifest absurdity, unless they wish to court a suit for false imprisonment.

THE LATEST FROM ALBANY.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 15.—It being ascertained that the wife of Weston, the man murdered near here by Emil Lowenstein, a German barber, of Brooklyn, did not start for St. Louis with Lowenstein, Chief of Police Malloy has notified the police of the Western cities of that fact.

Lowenstein is twenty-four years of age, five feet six inches high, weight about 140 pounds, dark hair and mustache. He wore when he left a light drab checkered suit, Panama hat, and gaiter shoes. He is probably alone.

As the Governor has offered $500 reward for the apprehension of Lowenstein, and the murder was a most horrible one, it is hoped the utmost efforts will be made to capture him.

THE MOUNTAIN ACCIDENT.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE UPSETTING OF AN OVERLOADED STAGE.

Later accounts of the accident to a White Mountain stage, near Bethlehem, N. H., by which thirteen of its sixteen passengers were injured, three of them fatally, show that there is need of an investigation by competent authority, to decide where the blame should fall. A letter from Mr. John J. Crane, of this City, to a gentleman in Boston, gives the following account of the accident: "The stage was overloaded, having sixteen passengers in all, and heavily loaded with baggage. The horses became unmanageable, and in turning a steep hill overturned. I had the account from Austin Fox, who has severe contusions about the head and a deep cut in the groin. He is in good courage, and bears himself manfully. Mrs. Fox is bruised about her head and body, but is quite herself in spirit, and I do not think much injured. I did not see Miss Rebecca, but she is seriously injured. She has a contusion in the limb, near the knee, which is a bad cut. She was thrown on a pile of stones, and the wonder is that she was not killed at once. Miss Reeves died at 4 A. M., and her brother is not expected to survive. A young lad fourteen years of age, from Baltimore, named Keerl, was killed instantly. A Mr. Butler, from Adrian, Mich., survived only a short time. The accident has caused wide-spread regret, and is the most serious one known for a long time, if ever before. Dr. Peters, who was at the Profile, is here, and Dr. Buckingham, of Boston, also, together with Dr. Russell, of Hartford, and Dr. Tuthill, of Littleton, so that no medical aid was wanted. My impression is that they cannot be moved from where they are—a farm-house which was near and untenanted; but the friends at Bethlehem and near the spot have sent in such comforts as may be required. Young Reeves is very badly wounded and unconscious most of the time; this is from concussion of the brain."

Mr. Thomas M. Keerl, father of J. R. Donnell Keerl, the young boy who was killed, returned to Baltimore on Thursday night with the body of the son. The Baltimore *Sun* says: "Mr. Keerl states that his son was killed by the falling upon his head of a large Saratoga trunk, which crushed in the skull, causing death almost instantly. The lad was fourteen years of age, very bright, and of unusual promise. Mr. Keerl states that he, fearing the stage was overloaded with passengers and baggage, asked the hotel proprietor for a wagon, but that he refused, although there were six wagons with horses in his stable at the time. His refusal was prompted by fear of the stage-coach proprietors, who enjoy a monopoly of travel on the White Mountains. The stage was, he says, not only overloaded with passengers, but was also heavily laden with large Saratoga trunks. The stage was running between Crawford's and the Profile House, in Franconia Notch. The regular road between these points is considered almost perfectly safe, but the driver in this instance went two miles out of his way in order to change horses at his own house. This road lies chiefly over a very dangerous hill, at the foot of which the disastrous accident occurred. The driver is alleged to have been an unsafe one, and the horses were certainly not safe. When going down the hill the driver lost control of his horses, which trotted down so rapidly that when they reached the foot of the hill, having to turn a very sharp corner overlooking a bank, the coach was tumbled over and the passengers were thrown into the gully, with the heavy trunks and luggage upon them. Mr. Keerl is confident that if there had been no trunks or heavy luggage on the stage, very few of the passengers would have been seriously hurt."

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The Melbourne *Argus* of June 17 says: "The proprietors of the *Argus*, as the representatives of the Australian Associated Press, have succeeded in establishing the copyright of telegrams published in newspapers. In anticipation of the establishment of telegraphic communication with Europe, a special act was passed by the Legislature, having force for twelve months, to prevent the appropriation by other journals of the foreign telegrams published in the papers belonging to the association. When the act expired no attempt was made to renew it, the opinion of counsel being that the Copyright law would sufficiently protect the interests of the Associated journals. Newspapers not belonging to the association were warned against using the foreign telegrams published in the *Argus*, and the other journals acting with it, but the caution was by some disregarded. The Geelong *Evening Times* in particular made a regular practice of publishing in the evening the telegrams which appeared in the morning papers of the same day, and to try the question an application was made to Mr. Justice Molesworth, in the Equity jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, for an injunction to restrain the proprietor of the offending journal from republishing the telegrams. The defendant did not deny having copied the telegrams, and having done so without contributing anything toward the expense of procuring them; but it was argued on his behalf that information appearing in a newspaper could not be the subject of copyright; that an injunction ought no more to be granted in respect to these telegrams than in reference to a paragraph about a fire, and that at all events the injunction could only apply to past telegrams. It could not include telegrams not yet received, and the materials for which were not yet in existence. Mr. Justice Molesworth overruled all the objections, remarking that, under the peculiar circumstances of this country, the right to these telegrams was a species of property, that that property could be protected, and that as it appeared from the past that the defendant was in the habit of interfering with it, an injunction would be granted as to his so dealing with future telegrams. An interim injunction was accordingly granted, and as the defendant, after consideration, did not see his way to make any further resistance, the injunction was subsequently made perpetual."

THE LORILLARD MEDAL.

Mr. Harvey Brown, of Cleveland, Ohio, has returned the Lorillard medal to the donor with the following letter:

CLEVELAND, Aug. 13, 1873.

Louis Lorillard, Esq., New-York City:

DEAR SIR: I have forwarded you this day, as per United States Express, receipt herewith, the "Lorillard National Championship Medal," won by me at the recent grand sweepstakes at Saratoga Springs, Aug. 7, 1873. Having as yet, as its possessor, received no challenges in accordance with the regulations governing the championship, I deem it proper to return the medal to you as the original donor, to be disposed of as may best suit your views and wishes. The reason for this action is that my recent experience at Saratoga Springs satisfied me that the contests in defending the badge are likely to be of such a character that no gentleman can consistently enter into them. I regret that the initiatory step in your praiseworthy effort to encourage trap-shooting and field sports in this country should have developed the gambler's greed for gain, rather than an honest desire to test the comparative merits of the contestants. I trust that any second sweepstakes for this medal will start out under such auspices that future contests in its defense will be all that you and other true sportsmen could desire. With much respect, I remain your obedient servant,

HARVEY A. BROWN.

WHALES NEAR BY.

A Connecticut paper states that the skipper of the sloop Annie, of Saybrook, Conn., reports a large school of whales in close proximity to home. Monday, while midway between Southeast Point, Block Island, and Montauk, a school of whales, numbering probably thirty-five, was seen from the Annie's deck, gamboling near the Block Island shore, whence they had been lured, it is supposed, by the prospect of a good feeding-ground. In the school very few fin-backs or hump-backed whales were to be seen. The majority were large whales, some of them being not less than seventy feet in length. Boatmen report it as a common occurrence to see two or three fin-backs in company in the race, but the appearance of so many large whales is a new experience.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP MAIN.

The steam-ship Main, which left Bremen on Aug. 2 and Southampton on Aug. 5, reached this port last evening. The mail news is fresher by two days than that previously at hand.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

THE ALLEGED INTENDED REMOVALS—LITTLE FOUNDATION FOR THE STORY—NO NAMES KNOWN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Secretary Richardson says the report of removals has little foundation, and that the names cannot be furnished from here because they are not known.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15.—The Treasury Department recently, in the re-examination of various documents, discovered one or two cases of alleged Customs fraud, said to have been committed in 1867, and a few days ago sent Mr. Vanderbilt, of the department, to New-York for the purpose of examining into the case, the names of several Custom-house officers, now in office, having been mentioned in that connection. The chief object of his visit to that city was to ascertain whether they were implicated in fraud or improper transactions. Mr. Vanderbilt having returned to Washington to-day reports to the Secretary that there was nothing whatever to implicate those officers in wrong-doing. This was the only matter which occupied his attention while in New-York. His visit had no connection whatever with the removal of anybody, nor had any orders been previously issued for the purpose, or for examining into the conduct of officers and employes connected with any branch of the Custom-house.

WASHINGTON.

WAGES OF MECHANICS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES—THE TREASURY—THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Dr. Edward Young has addressed a letter to the Consuls of the United States in Europe, requesting them to furnish such information as they can gather as to the average rates of wages received by mechanics and others, prices at retail of the principal articles of subsistence, cost of house-rent, and such other statistics of labor as can be procured. In regard to large manufactories, they are requested to give the average weekly wages paid for each kind of labor and to each employed therein; also, in detail, the weekly expenditures of mechanics and other workmen, and to gather such facts in regard to the health, comfort, education, and morals as can be readily obtained. Dr. Young proposes to submit to Congress, next Winter, a report on the cost and condition of labor in Europe as compared with the United States.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day, were as follows:

Currency	$10,442,799
Special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit	35,120,000
Coin	83,233,491
Including coin certificates	43,462,400
Outstanding legal tenders	356,000,000

MILITARY ORDERS.

By direction of the President, Second Lieut. Gilbert P. Cotton, of the First Artillery, has been detailed for duty as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Pennsylvania Military Academy. Post Chaplain Woart is relieved from duty at Fort Snelling, Minn., and ordered to report for duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. The Superintendent of the Mounted Recruiting Service is ordered to send all disposable colored recruits to the Tenth Cavalry, and all white recruits, at New-York City, to the Third Cavalry.

LOSSES BY FIRE

Fire broke out in Reed's hardware-store in Wappello, Iowa, yesterday morning, and destroyed one block. The loss amounts to $30,000, against which there is an insurance of $10,750, distributed as follows: Home Insurance Company of New-York, $5,300; Palmyra Insurance Company of New-York, $1,700; American Central Insurance Company, $1,875; North Missouri Insurance Company, $1,875.

The block of buildings owned by Mr. Combe, in Clinton, Ontario, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The sufferers are Isaac Rottenberg; J. H. Combe, druggist; J. Smith, tailor; Mrs. Simpson, fancy store; Fowler, watch-maker, and Cruickshanks, boots and shoes. Several dwelling-houses were also destroyed.

THE VIRGINIA CONSERVATIVES.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 15.—Gen. James L. Kemper, the nominee of the Conservative Party, in reply to the letter of Hon. Thomas S. Bocock, President of the late convention, informing him of his nomination, accepts the position and fully indorses the platform adopted. He says: "Under Conservative aspects, Virginia is to-day happily free from the worst calamities which have befallen other States similarly situated but differently governed. With hopeful and courageous hearts we will go forward with the work of restoring our beloved Commonwealth by means of a scrupulous regard for the requirements of organic law, by maintaining the ascendency of virtue and intelligence in the public service, by dispensing equal protection and benefits to all, our people by ignoring resentment and passion, cultivating a just spirit of conciliation, and yielding a manly support to whatever measures shall best secure justice and relief to Virginia and advance the welfare and glory of the whole Republic, by increasing and fostering care for the great interests of education, immigration, and material development. By the rigorous practice of simplicity, economy, and honesty in the administration of every department of our Government we will, under the blessing of God, inaugurate a new era of contentment, peace, prosperity, and vigor, to be felt in every interest and enterprise, and by every citizen of Virginia." The reply of Col. Withers, accepting the nomination, is brief and pointed, while that of Mr. Daniel is very elaborate, reviewing the questions involved in the canvass at great length.

A DESPERATE PRISONER SHOT AND KILLED.

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., Aug. 15.—This morning, while Charles A. Manning, Deputy Warden of the prison, and Mr. St. John, President of the Board of Directors, were alone in the guard-room of the prison, Joseph Simpson, a prisoner, armed with a cooper's broad-ax, entered the room, and advanced toward Manning, exclaiming: "Damn you, I will kill you." The deputy drew a revolver and ordered the man to leave the room, at the same time threatening to shoot him if he did not obey. Simpson continued to advance, springing from side to side to avoid the pistol, when Mr. St. John seized a chair and struck him, which, however, failed to prevent his advance. Recovering from the blow, the prisoner rushed at the deputy, who fired, and followed the first shot with two others. Mustering his failing strength, the prisoner threw the ax with all his force, narrowly missing the deputy's head, and then fell. As he fell the deputy fired a fourth shot. The second shot was fatal, it was afterward ascertained. No motive for the act is known, except that the prisoner had once escaped, and had an idea that the deputy had something to do with his recapture. A coroner's jury exonerated Manning.

PRESIDENT GRANT IN NEW-ENGLAND.

ROCKLAND, Me., Aug. 15.—President Grant and suite, accompanied by Gov. Perham, and Messrs. Hamlin, Morrill, and Blaine, arrived here at 12:30 P. M., by special train, which was run direct to the railroad wharf. The party immediately embarked on the United States revenue steamer McCulloch, and proceeded to Mount Desert. Notwithstanding the rain, several hundred people gathered on the wharf, by whom the President was heartily cheered. A salute was fired on the McCulloch, immediately after she left the wharf. At Bath, where the train made a brief stop on the way here, a large crowd assembled, to whom the President was introduced by Mayor Rice, and bowed his thanks.

SOUTHERN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 15.—The Southern Historical Association, in session at Montgomery, White Sulphur Springs, adopted resolutions making Richmond the headquarters of the society in future. Gen. Jubal A. Early was elected President, with one Vice President in each Southern State.

SUICIDE OF HON. WM. STODDARD.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 15.—A special dispatch announces the death, by suicide, of Hon. Wm. Stoddard, at Lichfield, in this State. He was a Representative in the Michigan Legislature in 1855 and '56, and again in 1868 and '69; a State Senator in 1870, and again in 1872. He had been afflicted with illness, accompanied by low spirits, and complained for the past few weeks of a terrible pain in the brontal region of his head. He was delirious at the time of the fatal act.

THE CHOLERA.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—The *Times* of this morning says: "The fact is one that need not longer be concealed, that cholera prevails in this city. There have been forty-two deaths from that disease."

The local columns of the *Times* contain reports of interviews with several prominent physicians, all of whom state that they have treated quite a number of well-defined cholera cases during the past six weeks, and one of these physicians fixes the number of deaths at the above figures.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 15.—One death from cholera reported here to-day.

MUSIC AT CENTRAL PARK.

The Department of Public Parks announce that if the weather is fine, there will be music by the Central Park Band on the Mall, at Central Park, this afternoon, commencing at 4 o'clock P. M. The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. Introductory March, "Attention"	Hursbech
2. Overture, "Rienzi"	Wagner
3. Waltz, "Thousand and One Nights"	Strauss
4. Concert Polka, "Hurricane"	Nicholson
PART II.	
5. Overture, "Euryanthe"	C. M. von Weber
6. "Ave Maria," on a theme of J. S. Bach	Gounod
7. Selection from "Mireille"	Gounod
8. March, "Maid of Orleans"	Corwin
PART III.	
9. Selection, "Barbe Bleu"	Offenbach
10. Galop, "Damen"	Parlow
11. Masurka, "One Heart, one Soul"	Strauss
12. Charivari, "Pot Pourri"	Hamm

Finale, National Airs.

MUSIC AT PROSPECT PARK.

The thirteenth concert for 1873 will be given at Prospect Park this afternoon from 4 to 6 o'clock, by the Twenty-third Regiment Band. The following is the programme:

PART FIRST.

1. Grand March—"Don Carlos"	Verdi
2. Ballad—"Dreaming of Thee"	J. R. Thomas
3. Overture—"Bon-Soir"	Grisar
4. Waltz—"Plaisairs D'Allemand"	Strauss
5. Galop—"New World"	Strauss
6 March—Scotch Melodies, arranged by	L. Conterno
PART SECOND.	
7. Overture—"Semiramide"	Rossini
8. Song—"Scenes that are Brightest"	Wallace
9. Waltz—"Fusionen"	Strauss
10. Selection—"Crispino"	Ricci
11. Galop—"Postillion"	Herrmann
12. March—Popular Airs	Schacht

National Airs.

MINOR CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

John Johnson, of No. 553 Crosby-street, was yesterday committed at Jefferson Market Police Court, in default of $1,000 bail, charged with having stolen a gold watch, valued at $35, from Eli Banks, of No. 71 Thompson-street.... At the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, John Keller, proprietor of a lager-beer saloon on Third-avenue, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets, was charged with stealing a gold watch and chain, valued at $150, from Hugh McAleenan, of No. 587 Second-avenue. The case looked suspicious, but he was accorded an examination at the request of Nathan Nesbitt.... At the same court Mary O'Donnell, of No. 336 East Thirty-second-street, accused Elizabeth Colwell of having stolen from her $26. Lizzie Carney swore that she saw the prisoner take the money, and she was accordingly held for trial.

THE VETERAN OF VETERANS.

The Eighteenth Royal Irish possesses the oldest soldier in the British army, or perhaps in the world, in the person of the Colonel of the regiment, Gen. Sir John Forster Fitzgerald, G. C. B., the senior General in the army and a veteran of eighty years' service, his first commission as Ensign bearing date the 29th of October, 1793. At the early age of eighteen this distinguished officer was a Major, having obtained his first commission when he was eight years old; in six months and ten months after he was a Captain, and joined his regiment, the Forty-sixth, as a Captain of seven and a half years' standing, at the age of sixteen. Sir John has been a full General for the last nineteen years, and Colonel of the Eighteenth Royal Irish for thirteen years. He commanded a light infantry regiment at the battle of Salamanca, and a brigade at the Pyrenees in 1813 as Lieutenant Colonel.

A SHOT AT A BURGLAR.

Gen. R. M. Pierson, of Springfield, Ill., had a social party at his residence on the evening of the 11th inst., and as the festivities were kept up till a late hour, and, moreover, as a violent storm raged at the time of the breaking up, a number of the lady guests were compelled to remain over night, and one of them, Miss Haynie, placed her watch and some jewelry beneath the piano-cover. Shortly before sunrise it was discovered that a burglar was in the house, and Gen. Pierson, seizing a revolver, departed upon a voyage of exploration, and getting sight of the burglar fired two shots at him, one of them with such effect as to convince the fellow that a good run was better than a bad fight; so, dropping the plunder, he departed thence somewhat hastily. The watch and jewelry being found, chase of the burglar was abandoned, although it was supposed that the shot had crippled him.

An approved, safe, and speedy remedy for Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera, Summer Complaint, and all Bowel Affections, may be had in Dr. JAYNE'S Carminative Balsam. The prudent will keep a bottle of so useful a medicine by them.—*Exchange.*

Timely Invigoration is the Surest Prevention Against Disease.

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THE NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED

DO YOU KNOW IT? DO YOU KNOW IT?
WINCHESTER'S
GENUINE AND CHEMICALLY PURE
HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME AND SODA,
tested for eighteen years with the most marvelous success, and universally prescribed by all intelligent physicians throughout the civilized world,
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IT WILL STIMULATE THE APPETITE.
IT WILL RESTORE THE STRENGTH.
IT WILL PRODUCE REFRESHING SLEEP.

It is of inestimable benefit in all cases of consumption, and is excellent for delicate ladies and mothers nursing their infants.

One dollar and $2 per bottle. J. WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists, No. 36 John-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

TRUSSES.—Seeley's Hard Rubber Trusses. Best in use. Cool, cleanly, light, safe, comfortable. Used in bathing; fine steel, coated; never rust, break, chafe, nor soil. Always reliable. No strapping. Establishment No. 737 Broadway. Correct adjustment. Send for catalogue.—*Advertisement.*

"WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS."—Light, clean, and easy. Sure to hold. DR. GREGORY, 854 Broadway, cures Rupture without interference with business. His "Hernia Lotion" is a great discovery. Pamphlets giving full explanation.—*Advertisement.*

Buy the Halford Leicestershire Table Sauce. It is by far the best. Let no grocer, who has an overstock of poor imported sauces, sell you something which has no other merit than that it was put up in England.—*Advertisement.*

Stings of Insects

Are instantaneously relieved by a few applications of BURNETT'S KALLISTON.—*Advertisement.*

PILES.—Itching Piles—Use ROSSMAN'S CURE. It never fails. Sold in New-York by John F. Henry. Sent by mail for 50 cents.—*Advertisement.*

Nobody buys Wire Spring Trusses that pierce the abdomen, causing death. The Elastic Truss, 683 Broadway, holds Rupture night and day, comfortably, till cured.—*Advertisement.*

Helmbold's Buchu is the great family medicine for diseases of the kidneys and kindred organs. Full directions accompany each bottle. Look out for counterfeits. The genuine has the private proprietary stamp of H. T. Helmbold. It is not safe to take any other. None but the genuine guaranteed. JOHN F. HENRY, New-York, Sole Agent.

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WM. EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
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Twenty-five cents' worth of LYON'S INSECT POWDER will destroy a million cockroaches and bugs.

DIED.

ADLARD.—On Friday morning, Aug. 15, 1873, GEORGE ADLARD, aged 77 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 408 East 51st-st., on Monday morning, Aug. 18, at 11 o'clock.

BRASS.—At Harlem, Aug. 14, 1873, SARAH BRASS, relict of Thomas Brass, and surviving daughter of John Doughty, deceased, in the 83d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral on Sunday, Aug. 17, at 4:30 o'clock P. M. from her late residence, No. 146 East 113th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

BROWN.—At Orange, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 14, George Marinor, infant son of Edwin M. and Lizzie M. Brown, aged 6 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his grandparents, No. 127 South Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

BUSKIRK.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Aug. 13, of apoplexy, LIVINGSTON F., son of Catharine K. and the late William J. Van Buskirk, in the 31st year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from the residence of his mother, No. 242 West 38th-st., this Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

BAKER.—On Wednesday evening, Aug. 13, after a short illness, EDITH BAKER, aged 17 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her uncle, George M. Downes, No. 18 Warren-place, (Charles-street,) Sunday, Aug. 17, inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

CRANE.—At her late residence, No. 139 St. James-place, Brooklyn, DEBORAH E., wife of Rev. Ethan B. Crane, in the 64th year of her age.

The remains will be taken to Saybrook, Conn., for interment, per Shore line, at 8 A. M., Monday.

HACKETT.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Aug. 15, of whooping cough, ELIZABETH HOWELL, daughter of Mitchelburne and Louise F. H. Hackett, aged 6 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 198 Putnam-av., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

HERRING.—On Thursday, Aug. 14, HARRIET HERRING, daughter of late Abraham Herring.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 31 East 28th-st., on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

JOHNSON.—Fell asleep, Aug. 13, at his residence, Amenia, Union, N. Y., Rev. SAMUEL ROOSEVELT JOHNSON, D. D., Rector of St. Thomas' Church, Amenia, and Emeritus Professor in the General Theological Seminary.

Funeral services will be held at St. James' Church, Hyde Park, on Saturday, Aug. 16, at 2 o'clock P. M. A special car for friends will leave the Grand Central Depot, 42d-st., Hudson River Railroad, at 10:45 A. M.

LEE.—At Englewood, N. J., on Friday evening, Aug. 15, of inflammation of the brain, WILLIAM HENRY, only child of Charles Northam and Hattie Welles Lee, and grandson of William H. Lee, of this City.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MILLER.—At Riverview, Iowa, on Tuesday, Aug 12, HIRAM MILLER, in the 71st year of his age.

MILLER.—On Tuesday, Aug 12, at West Point, N. Y., MARIA BLEECKER, daughter of Capt. A. M. Miller, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, and of Anna Grant Miller, aged 5 months and 25 days.

MELINE.—At 3:30 A. M., 14th inst., at his residence, No. 106 Bergen-st., South Brooklyn, Col. JAMES F. MELINE, in the 60th year of his age.

The funeral ceremonies, with requiem mass, will take place, Monday morning, at 10:30, at St. Peter's Church, corner Hicks and Warren sts. His friends and the friends of the family are invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Cincinnati for interment.

MOORE.—On Wednesday, Aug. 13, 1873, ORLANDO J. MOORE, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 17 East 44th-st., on Monday, Aug. 18, at 12 M.

NUTTMAN.—In Newark, N. J., on Friday morning, Aug. 14, JOHN C. NUTTMAN, in the 83d year of his age.

PIRNIE.—On Thursday, Aug. 14, WILLIAM PIRNIE, in the 78th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held in the Church of the Holy Trinity, 125th-st. and 5th-av., on Saturday, the 16th inst., at 1 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Perthshire (Scotland) papers please copy.

PHILLIPS.—At Narragansett Pier, R. I., on Thursday, Aug. 14, MARY TABER, daughter of Howard C. and Sarah B. Phillips, aged 3 months.

ROBERTSON.—At his residence, Rowenwood, Niagara, Canada, Aug. 14, Rev. WILLIAM H. C. ROBERTSON, formerly of this City.

The remains will be taken to Hartford, Conn., for interment.

TEESE.—In Newark, N. J., on the 14th, CONRAD TEESE, in his 78th year.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 111 Pennsylvania-av., Newark, on Monday, Aug. 18, at 3 o'clock P. M.

WRAY.—At Stamford, Conn., Aug. 15, FLORENCE EVELYN, infant daughter of John H. and Lizzie T. Wray.

Funeral service at the house of her parents, South-st., on Monday, Aug. 18, at 10 o'clock A. M.

WHITING.—On Wednesday, Aug. 13, 1873, Mrs. ELIZA WHITING, wife of Merson Whiting, aged 59 years, 10 months.

Funeral on Saturday at 3 P. M. at Plymouth Church. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The Mails for Europe, during the week ending Saturday, Aug. 16, 1873, will close at this office on Wednesday, at 7 A. M. and 12 M., on Thursday at 11:30 A. M., and on Saturday at 9 A. M. and 12 M.

THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

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FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Herald Office.

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NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR SEPTEMBER, 1873.
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ILLUSTRATIONS.—New-York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb.—Dr. Harvey L. Peet.—Ground-plan of the New-York Institution.—The First Step.—Alphabet of the Deaf and Dumb.—The Graduating Class.—The Workshop.
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COLONSAY AND ORONSAY.
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EDITOR'S DRAWER.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for September is remarkable for the variety of its contents. The description of Gen. Sherman's tour in Europe and the East is resumed, accompanied by several magnificent illustrations of Constantinople. There is a beautifully-illustrated article on the Protestant Cemetery of Florence, where rest the remains of Mrs. Browning and Theodore Parker. Judge CAMPBELL contributes a brief illustrated sketch of two islands of the Hebrides—Colonsay and Oronsay. CHARLES NORDHOFF concludes his description of the Sandwich Islands, with a comprehensive review, profusely illustrated, of the characteristics of the native population and of the resources of the islands, with special reference to the question of annexation. Another illustrated article describes, in the most entertaining fashion, the New-York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

MONCURE D. CONWAY gives some very interesting reminiscences of the late John Stuart Mill. Rev. W. H. MILBURN, the "Blind Preacher," contributes a narrative of his experiences with oculists, including a very characteristic sketch of the remarkable career of Albrecht von Graefe. R. H. STODDARD tells the story of the twenty years' imprisonment of Leonora Christina in the Blue Tower of Copenhagen; a portrait of the Princess is given, also a view of the Tower. JAMES GRANT WILSON contributes a pleasant account of grouse-hunting in the Yorkshire moors; HAMILTON BUSBEY, a spirited review of the trotting turf in America; and EMILIO CASTELAR, another of his papers on the Republican Movement in Europe.

The Poetry of the Number is contributed by ALFRED H. LOUIS, WILLIAM C. RICHARDS, HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD, RICHARD REALF, ELIZABETH AKERS ALLEN, and CARL SPENCER.

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THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

No business pertaining to real estate was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Friday, Aug. 15, but on the day previous A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co. sold, by order of the trustees, twelve lots of land, each 25 by 102.2, belonging to the Jones' Wood tract, and situate on Seventy-first and Seventy-second streets, between Avenues A and B. The sale was made for account of persons who bought them on the 22d day of May last, at which time the whole of the estate was sold, they having then been knocked down for a total of $29,800. They brought, at the re-sale on Thursday last, a total of $23,200, which figures show a clear loss of $6,600 on the twelve lots since the first sale. The details will be found tabulated below.

The details of the auction sale of the "Barhydt" property, situate at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., held by Jere. Johnson, Jr., on Wednesday last, will also be found tabulated below.

There are no public sales noted to be held at the Exchange to-day.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

The following plans for new buildings have been submitted, and unsafe buildings reported to the Department, No. 2 Fourth-avenue, W. M. Adams, Superintendent, for the week ending with Friday, Aug. 15.

PROJECTED BUILDINGS—NEW-YORK.

East Houston-street, Nos. 266 and 268, two brick stores and tenements, each five stories, one 15 by 61 and one 24 by 61; Louis Hoffman, owner.

Second-avenue, east side, 75 feet north of Eighty-third-street, one brick store and tenement, four stories, 29 by 62; F. Schuck, owner.

West Forty-seventh-street, No. 343, one brown-stone tenement dwelling, four stories, 25 by 55; D. Read, owner.

Bowery, south-east corner Third-street, one sand-stone banking-house, three stories, 72 by 104; Dry-Dock Savings Bank, owners; estimated cost, $400,000.

East Sixty-first-street, north side, 95 feet east of Third-avenue, three brown-stone first-class dwellings, each three stories, 20 by 50; Breen & Nason, owners.

Worth-street, No. 13, one brick warehouse, six stories, 24.7 by 98; H. Naylor, owner.

West Forty-sixth-street, No. 154, one brown-stone first-class dwelling, four stories, 17 by 56; Samuel Lynch, owner.

Forty-fourth-street, north side, 100 feet east of Fifth-avenue, one brown-stone first-class dwelling; four stories, 30 by 100.5, estimated cost, $60,000; J. H. Sherwood, owner.

Madison-avenue, north-east corner Seventy-third-street, one brick church, one story, 70 by 95, estimated cost $90,000; congregation Philip Presbyterian Church owners.

Tenth-avenue, west side, 83 feet north of Manhattan-street, one frame store and tenement, three stories, 24.10 by 30; John Becker, owner.

West Forty-third-street, rear, No. 310, one brick tenement, three stories, 25 by 27; F. Muller, owner.

Fifth-avenue, south-east corner Forty-fifth-street, three second-class brick stores, each two stories, 11x18x26.6x26.6 by 50; John M. Hodgson, owner.

Madison-street, No. 311, one brick tenement, five stories, 26.6 by 65; Anna C. Kane, owner.

First-avenue, west side, 24.9 feet north of Twenty-fifth-street, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 24.8 by 60; H. J. Burchell, owner.

West Thirty-fifth-street, south side, 150 feet east of Eleventh-avenue, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 25 by 67; P. McCoy, owner.

Fiftieth-street, north side, 200 feet east of Eighth-avenue, rear, one brick stable, one story, 25 by 50; John Laimbeer, owner.

Madison-avenue, west side, 25 feet north of Thirty-seventh-street, one brown-stone first-class dwelling, four stories, 33.8 by 95, estimated cost $75,000; Aaron H. Rathbone, owner.

UNSAFE BUILDINGS—NEW-YORK.

Buildings reported as unsafe for week ending Aug. 14, 1873:

No. 203 East Thirty-second-street, unsafe chimney; Henry Ulrich, owner.

No. 115 Delancey-street, unsafe chimney; Peter Boelke, owner.

No. 117 Delancey-street, unsafe chimney; Peter Boelke, owner.

No. 17 Second-street, unsafe chimney; Wm. H. Falconer, owner.

No. 186 Elizabeth-street, unsafe front wall; James Buchan, owner.

No. 64 East Broadway, unsafe east gable; A. M. Fanning, agent.

No. 118 Hester-street, unsafe rear wall; Maria Behlinger, owner.

No. 180 Forsyth-street, unsafe front gutter and cornice; J. & W. Shrady, agents.

Nos. 47 and 49 Harrison-street, unsafe generally; A. B. Hope, owner.

No. 378 Canal-street, unsafe chimney; Wm. C. Walker, agent.

No. 30 Hester-street, unsafe chimney; J. M. Dodd, owner.

No. 43 Hester-street, unsafe chimney; Mrs. Ackerman, owner.

No. 45 Hester-street, unsafe chimney; John Brush, owner.

North-west corner Grand and Ludlow streets, first story lintels; R. T. Tillotson, owner.

EXCHANGE SALES, THURSDAY, AUG. 14.

NEW-YORK.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

4 lots, each 25x102.2, on n. s. of 71st-st., 298 ft. e. of Avenue A, to Isaac Mendelson	$7,200
4 lots, each 25x102.2, on s. s. of 72d-st., 298 ft. w. of Avenue A, to same	8,000
4 lots, adjoining, each 25x102.2, on s. s. of 72d-st., to same	8,000

PRIVATE SALES.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr.

4 lots, 100x111, on s. e. corner of West End, late 11th-av., and 99th-st.	$24,500

COUNTRY LAND SALE.

SARATOGA, N. Y.—WEDNESDAY, AUG. 13.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr.

5 lots, 125x150, s. w. corner of Union-av. and Whittier-st.; W. Hardenbrook	$1,300
1 lot, 25x150, adjoining; A. A. Pattison	265
1 lot, 25x150, adjoining; J. W. Heaslip	265
1 plot, 115x150x55x175, adjoining; same	750
4 lots, 75x150, s. e. corner of Union-av and Whittier-st.; Cyrille Dion	1,160
2 lots, 50x150, adjoining; W. Seymour	510
2 lots, 50x150, adjoining; J. Leonard	460
2 lots, 50x150, adjoining; W. Seymour	480
2 lots, 50x150, adjoining; Wm. Goodkind	470
4 lots, 100x150, adjoining; F. Lawson	980
2 lots, 50x150, adjoining, n. w. corner of Union-av. and Minna-st.; Wm. Blakeney	520
4½ lots, 13x184.3x125x150, Union-av. and junction of Minna-st. and Bryant-av.; W. Hardenbrook	726
16½ lots, 287x175.6, Union-av., s. s., between Bryant-av. and Barhydt-st.; John Wilson	2,970
7½ lots, 125 ft. front on e. s. Bryant-av., and 42.3 ft. front on Barhydt-st., adjoining; H. Long	1,058
14 lots, adjoining, with two-story frame house, 160 ft. front on each street and 219 ft. deep; Mr. Seymour	6,200
10¾ lots, and Summer-house, adjoining; Mr. Seymour	598
6 lots, 150x100, on n. w. corner Minna and Tennyson avs.; F. Dawson	830
2 lots, adjoining, 50x100; Mr. Goodkind	240
2 lots, adjoining, 50x100; E. Sweeney	250
2 lots, adjoining, 50x100; John Leonard	250
4 lots, adjoining, 100x100; John Wilson	540
2 lots, adjoining, 50x100, on n. e. corner of Tennyson-av. and Whittier-av.; W. H. Wiles	270
8 lots, on n. s. Tennyson-av., between race course and Whittier-av.; O. Taylor	1,080
6 lots, s. s. Tennyson-av., between race course and Whittier-av.; Oliver Taylor	780
18 lots, n. s. Tennyson-av., between Whittier-av. and Minna-st.; Oliver Taylor	2,520
12 lots, e. s. Minna-st., through to Bryant-av.; J. Wilson	1,670
13½ lots, adjoining; J. Wilson	1,887
11½ lots and barn, adjoining; Wm. Seymour	2,384
18 lots on n. s. Tehama-av., between Whittier-av. and Minna-st.; W. Hardenbrook	2,340
4 lots on Tehama-av., between Whittier-av. and race course; O. Taylor	520
1 triangular plot (equal to 1 lot) on s. w. corner Tehama and Whittier avs.; N. E. Blakeney	260
8 lots, s. s. Tehama-av., between Dell and Whittier avs.; H. Long	1,040
11 lots, adjoining on rear; H. Long	1,430
8 lots on s. s. Tehama-av., between Dell-av. and Minna-st.; F. Ainsley	1,040
4 lots on rear, adjoining; to same	520

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Aug. 14.

6th-st., n. s., (No. 227,) 23.5x90.10, foreclose	$14,500
Same property, ½ part	10,500
32d-st., n. s., 19 ft. e. of 9th-av., 19x67.6	14,000
41st-st., n. s., 188 ft. e. of 5th-av., 22x98.9	38,500
157th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x99.11	5,600
1st-av., w. s., 100.11 ft. n. of 109th-st., 25x75, foreclosure	9,000
1st-av., w. s., 25.5 ft. s. of 63d-st., 50x80	60,000

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E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 35 East 17th-st.

ONE OF THE HANDSOMEST BUILDING lots in the City of New-York for sale—Suitable for an elegant private residence or for the erection of French flats, situate on the north-east corner of 5th-av. and 49th-st., about the highest point on the hill, commanding an extensive view of the avenue to the south, and in the vicinity of some of the finest improvements in the City, including churches and residences. The lot is 33⅓ feet front, by 100 feet in depth, with an L adjoining, 25 by 100.5 feet. For price and further particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL COTtage on 152d-st., 300 feet west of Grand Boulevard; splendid view of the Hudson; modern improvements; terms easy. W. N. GRISWOLD, No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, CHEAP—THE FIRST-class English basement house No. 513 West 23d-st.; built by days' work. W. N. GRISWOLD,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

LOTS FOR SALE OR LEASE, FOR FACTORies.—620 lots with bulk-head water-front; prices low; terms easy. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

CHOICE LOTS—FORTY MINUTES ON NEW-Jersey Central Railroad; price low; terms easy; would make arrangements with men of means to build several cottages. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT ROSELLE ON CENTRAL RAILroad of New-Jersey, forty-five minutes from New-York, a French-roof house of fifteen rooms; it has all the conveniences, is in perfect order, and will be sold cheap. Address S. A. BRISTOL, Post-office Box No. 3,932, New-York.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY.—CENTRAL NEW-Jersey Land Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE, or ELSTON MARSH, No. 119 Liberty-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A BEAUTIFUL MEDIUM-SIZED BROWN-STONE house on Park-av., near 38th-st., to rent furnished. For further particulars apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st.

AT MORRISTOWN.—TO LET, A PLAIN, COMfortably furnished house; twelve rooms, with stable, garden, and large lawn; one-third of a mile from depot; horses, carriages, and cow, if wanted.
J. SMITH DODGE, No. 15 West 20th-st.

AT TARRYTOWN, ON THE RIVER BANK, a short distance north of the depot, to let, a brick house, furnished complete; twelve rooms; two acres, in lawn and garden. Rent per year, $1,200.
S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th-av.

AT TARRYTOWN.—A CHOICE PLACE TO let; immediate possession; a new French slate roof house; all modern improvements; furniture all new; nice grounds, stables, &c.; river view. Rent, $1,800 per year. S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th-av.

AT TARRYTOWN.—ON BROADWAY—TO LET, immediate possession, a cottage, eight rooms; nice grounds; river view. Rent $600 per year.
S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th-av., near 38th-st.

TO LET—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE DWELLing-house, No. 15 West 24th-st., near Fifth-avenue Hotel, has just been put in perfect order.
W. H. ANTHON, No. 16 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

TEXAS AND PACIFIC

RAILWAY COMPANY,

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

First Mortgage Six per Cent. Gold

COUPON AND REGISTERED

CONSTRUCTION BONDS

AUTHORIZED BY ACTS OF CONGRESS, with Sinking Fund,
AND FREE FROM GOVERNMENT, STATE, AND OTHER TAXES,
ISSUED ONLY ON COMPLETED ROAD,

At 90 per Cent.

AND INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

These Bonds are secured by a SINKING FUND and by a FIRST MORTGAGE, covering the Company's Line through to the PACIFIC OCEAN, with its equipment franchises, &c., including upward of 15,000,000 ACRES OF LAND donated by the Government of the United States to aid in the construction of the road.

J. EDGAR THOMSON and SAMUEL M. FELTON, } *Trustees of the Mortgage.*
THOMAS A. SCOTT, *President of Company.*

FIRST SERIES issued only as road is constructed on the Eastern Texas Division—504 miles of road.

209 Miles of Road in Operation.

From SHREVEPORT to DALLAS, and from MARSHALL to JEFFERSON.

Grading and bridging completed and ties delivered on 200 additional miles of road. Track now being laid at rate of ONE MILE PER DAY. Work commenced on California Division. First section, from San Diego East, under contract.

These Bonds are entitled to the benefit of a Sinking Fund, in addition to the fund to be derived from sale of lands, of an amount equal to ONE PER CENT. on all outstanding bonds, to be deposited with the TRUSTEES annually, and by them applied to the purchase and cancellation of bonds at par, as they shall be designated by lot, *at the option of the holders of the bonds so drawn*, and they are also receivable, at par and interest, in payment for any of the lands donated by the United States.

Government bonds and all other marketable securities will be received at current prices in exchange for these bonds, without expense to the investor.

Pamphlets, maps, and full information will be furnished on application to the following banking-houses:

H. G. STEBBINS & SON, New-York;
EDM'D D. RANDOLPH & CO., New-York;
B. K. JAMISON & Co., Philadelphia.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } **BANKERS,** { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York,

Transact a general Banking business, (checks pass through Bank Clearing-house,) allow interest on Balances, issue Certificates of Deposit, draw Sight Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers, pay coupons for Municipal and other Corporations, and keep Books of Registry and Transfer. Orders executed at Gold and Stock Exchanges for cash only.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND

7 Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds,

DUE 1892. COUPON AND REGISTERED.
The BOND is safe and profitable.
The ROAD is successful and increases daily in prosperity.

FOR SALE BY

JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO., Bankers,
No. 24 Pine-st.

$200,000.

Jersey City offers for sale at the Continental National Bank, No. 7 Nassau-st., City of New-York, $200,000 of her bonds, in sums of $1,000 each, having forty years to run, interest payable in the City of New-York at seven per cent., semi-annually.

July 1, 1873, the total debt of Jersey City was	$12,267,162 00
Corporation property, including past due assessments for streets and sewers	11,119,526 00
Assessed valuation of 1872	68,496,855 00
Half of the assessed value of railroad property which, by recent law, is taxable this year	11,000,000 00
Total assessed value for 1873	$79,496,855 00

Population of city about 103,000.

All private property, including banking and railroad capital, situated in Jersey City, is liable for the payment of these bonds, which are also exempt from all taxation. No better investment can be found for savings banks, life insurance companies, or for trust funds. Price ninety-eight per cent. and accrued interest.

AMBROSE W. THOMPSON, Financial Agent of Jersey City, at No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York.

$25 REWARD.—LOST SATURDAY, AUG. 9, two certificates of PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S STOCK—No. 60,142 in the name of J. Edward Mastin, and No. 57,343 in the name of White, Morris & Co.; transfer has been stopped. The above reward will be paid on the return of certificates to
VERNAM & HOY,
No. 34 New-st., New-York.

LOST.—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY STOCK, Nos. 15,114, 13,571; 100 shares each, in the name of Ascan Backus. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, as transfer has been stopped, and new certificates applied for.
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1873.

HOLDERS OF ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH Railway First Mortgage Bonds will please advise with TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 14 Nassau-st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS.—AMERICAN, Adriatic, Commercial, National, Resolute. For sale by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD bondholders will find further matter interesting and important to them at this time in THE FINANCIER of TO-DAY. Publication Office No. 16 Dey-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE

Consolidated First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

ST. LOUIS

AND

South-Eastern Railway Co.

(CONSOLIDATED)

Of Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

30 Year 7 Per Cent., With Sinking Fund of 2 1-2 Per Cent. of Gross Earnings.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD IN NEW-YORK. INTEREST SEMI-ANNUALLY, FEBRUARY AND AUGUST.

This road is formed by the Consolidation of the St. Louis and South-eastern, the Evansville, Henderson, and Nashville, and the Edgefield and Kentucky Railroads, and is the shortest and best possible route from ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO to NASHVILLE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, MACON, MOBILE, SAVANNAH and CHARLESTON. Its superstructure and equipment are unsurpassed by any in the West.

The earnings for the months of May and June were $120,000 each, sufficient to operate the road and pay the interest on all outstanding bonds.

Three hundred and fifty-eight miles of this road are completed and fully equipped. The Consolidated Bonds are issued at the rate of $21,000 per mile for the purpose of making a single debt, completing branches, and supplying equipment to meet the rapidly-increasing business. $1,600,000 have been sold, and we offer a limited number at **90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.**

The St. Louis Board of Trade recently passed a series of resolutions expressing the opinion "that **this will become one of the best paying lines leading out of St. Louis,**" congratulating the stockholders on the honorable and able management of the property," expressing the belief "that the security offered by the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds to the amount of $21,000 per mile is good, and recommending them without hesitation as an investment to capitalists, both at home and abroad.

We unhesitatingly recommend these Bonds as an unexceptionable Railway Security.

Full particulars furnished upon application by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

WINSLOW & WILSON,
No. 70 William-st., New-York.

CITY OF ROCHESTER

7 PER CENT. BONDS,

ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF WATER-WORKS UNDER ACT OF LEGISLATURE.
PASSED APRIL 27, 1872.

Rochester possesses the elements of a prosperity unexcelled, if equalled, by any other city in this State. It is the centre of trade to a surrounding population of about 500,000, to whom the means of transportation are furnished by Railroads radiating from the city in eleven different directions.

Its indebtedness, excluding this loan, is less than $1,850,000, while it has Public Property amounting to about $2,350,000, and Private Real Estate valued at $70,000,000.

The bonds are issued in either Coupon or Registered form; the Registered being transferable at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, where both principal and interest is payable.

The expenditure of moneys derived from their sale is directed by the Mayor of the city and the Board of Commissioners.

PRICE PAR AND INTEREST. CIRCULARS UPON APPLICATION.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.

Bankers, No. 18 Broad-st.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.,

OFFER FOR SALE AND CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND

LAKE ONTARIO SHORE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN CONSOLIDATED Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE FIRST MORTGAGE Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE LAND-GRANT Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

Desirable WESTERN COUNTY BONDS, yielding Ten per cent. Interest.

TOWN Seven per cent. BONDS, State of New-York.

12 per Cent. Interest

PER ANNUM.

FOR SALE—A moderate amount of good and safe MORTGAGE R. R. BONDS at 60 and interest, that will pay TWELVE PER CENT. and rise in value. For particulars address
JAS. TOMPKINS, Box No. 401 N. Y. City P. O.

AGENCY OF THE
BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
No. 52 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL CREDITS

issued for use in Europe, China and Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America. Also, Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, available in all parts of the World.

Demand and Time Bills of Exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates. Also, Cable Transfers.

Demand Drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia, and San Francisco. Bills collected and other Banking business transacted.
JOHN PATON, Agent.

WOOD & DAVIS

Bankers,

AND
DEALERS IN RAILROAD BONDS.

Keep on hand a variety of choice Bonds to supply investors; execute orders for Government Securities, Gold, and Railroad Stocks; pay interest on deposits according to the nature of the account.
No. 31 Pine-st.
C. D. WOOD. SAM'L D. DAVIS.

FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY,
☞ NOW COMPLETED AND FULLY EQUIPPED.
COUPON AND REGISTERED; INTEREST JUNE AND DECEMBER.

We offer these bonds for sale at 90 and accrued interest, believing them to be a secure, as well as a profitable investment. Full particulars furnished on application.
VERMILYE & CO.,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.
GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
No. 66 Exchange-place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

LOUISVILLE CITY SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
DUE IN 1903.

Interest payable January and July at Bank of America.

We offer for sale $1,000,000 of these desirable Bonds, and recommend them to investors.

Price, 90 and interest.
CLARK, DODGE & CO.
NORTON, SLAUGHTER & CO.
WM. ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.
HALLGARTEN & CO.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 59 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1873. }

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD PREferred First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot, thirty bonds, numbered as follows: 51, 309, 66, 569, 422, 30, 111, 19, 522, 349, 215, 565, 140, 385, 288, 590, 190, 593, 12, 197, 567, 204, 262, 375, 27, 240, 497, 181, 360, 356, of $1,000 each for redemption. According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1873. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st.

WANTED—$25,000 KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY Company's First mortgage (7 per cent. gold) Land Grant Bonds, and Kansas Pacific Railway Company's Railroad and Land Grant (Denver Extension) Bonds for the Sinking Fund.

Written proposals will be opened at my office on Saturday, Aug. 23, at noon. ADOLPHUS MEIER, Trustee.
St. Louis, Aug. 12, 1873.

$10,000 SPECIAL CAPITAL WANTED on good security, in a well-established manufacturing business; twenty per cent. guaranteed; principals only will be noticed. Address A. B. C., Station D.

FINANCIAL.

HATCH & FOOTE

BANKERS,

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

WE RECEIVE DEPOSITS PAYABLE ON DEMAND, AND ALLOW INTEREST AT THE RATE OF FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Trustees of the First Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, Aug. 22, 1873, and until 9 o'clock A. M., on said day, for the repairs, painting, &c., of the several school-houses in said ward.

Proposals will be received at the same time and place for the alterations, &c., of the steam heating apparatus in Grammar School-house No. 29, in said ward.
JOHN N. MERRILL,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, First Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Trustees of the Second Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, Aug. 22, 1873, and until 10 o'clock A. M., on said day, for the alterations, &c., of Primary School-house No. 293 Pearl-st.

Proposals will also be received at the same time and place for alterations of the steam heating apparatus in said building.
SAMUEL H. RANDALL,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Second Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Trustees of the Sixth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, Aug. 22, 1873, and until 11 o'clock A. M. on said day, for the repairs, painting, &c., of the several school-houses in said ward.

Proposals will also be received at the same time and place for cleaning and repairing the stoves, pipes, flues, &c., in said schools. TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Sixth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Trustees of the Tenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, until FRIDAY, Aug. 22, 1873, and until 12 o'clock M. on said day, for the repairs, painting, &c., of Grammar School-houses Nos. 20 and 42, in said ward. ALONZO TRUESDELL,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Tenth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Trustees of the Sixteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, until FRIDAY, Aug. 22, 1873, and until 1 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the repairs, painting, &c., of Grammar School Houses Nos. 45 and 55 in said ward. MATTHEW BIRD,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Sixteenth Ward.

Plans and specifications for all of the above-named work may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidders. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party offering a proposal must be put on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.

Dated New-York, Aug. 7, 1873.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE PURCHASING AND DEPOT C. S., OMAHA, Neb., July 28, 1873. }

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received until 11 o'clock A. M., on MONDAY, the 8th day of September, 1873, for furnishing the Subsistence Department, United States Army, the following stores, delivered at the United States Subsistence store-house in Omaha, or at the usual places of delivery in Chicago or St. Louis, by the 25th of September, 1873, viz.:

100 bbls. Mess Pork.
130,000 pounds Bacon, short clear sides, in gunnies.
70,000 pounds Beans, choice white, hand-picked, in barrels.
11,000 pounds Peas, split, in barrels.
24,000 pounds Rice, in barrels.
2,600 pounds Hominy, (grits,) in barrels.
2,600 pounds Hominy, (coarse,) in barrels.
89,000 pounds Coffee, green Rio, in double sacks.
166,000 pounds Sugar, equal in quality to Stuart's "C," in barrels.
9,000 gallons Vinegar, whisky, (requiring thirty-five grains of bi-carbonate of potassa to neutralize one fluid ounce,) in new, full-hooped oak barrels, with one iron hoop on each end, heads and iron hoops painted, and bungs capped with tin.
17,000 pounds Candles, adamantine, full weight, sizes or eights, in boxes, strapped.
40,000 pounds Soap, hard and dry, free from adulterations, in boxes, strapped.
44,000 pounds Salt, fine grain, clean and dry, in bright barrels.
2,225 pounds ground Black Pepper, free from adulterations, in full weight four-ounce papers, packed in boxes strapped, containing 25 pounds net.

Proposals for delivery at Omaha must be addressed to the undersigned at Omaha, Neb.; for delivery at Chicago, to Major R. Macfeely, C. S., at Chicago, Ill.; for delivery at St. Louis, to Capt. C. B. Penrose, C. S., at St. Louis, Mo.

Bidders are especially requested to address their bids to the proper officer; i. e., to the Commissary on duty where they propose to deliver stores.

Cooperage must be of the best kind, and every package must be in first-rate shipping order. Actual tare at the time of delivery is required.

Samples (meats excepted) must accompany proposals, and be referred to therein. Freight on samples must be pre-paid.

Proposals will be received subject to the usual conditions, heretofore published.

Blank proposals and further information will be furnished upon application to any of the Commissaries named.
J. W. BARRIGER,
Brevet Brigadier General and C. S.

PROPOSALS FOR HEAD-STONES FOR NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERIES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 27, 1873. }

Proposals are invited for furnishing head-stones for the National Military Cemeteries, as prescribed by the law of 3d March, 1873, of which the following is an extract:

* * * * * * *

Provided, that the head-stones required by an act entitled "an act to establish and protect National Cemeteries," approved Feb. 22, 1867, and the act amendatory thereof, approved June 8, 1872, shall be of durable stone, and of such design and weight as shall keep them in place when set, and the contract for supplying the same shall be awarded by the Secretary of War, after sixty days' advertisement in ten newspapers of general circulation, to some responsible person or persons whose samples and bids shall in the greatest measure combine the elements of durability, decency, and cheapness; and the sum of $1,000,000 is hereby appropriated for said purpose out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; and the Secretary of War shall first determine for the various cemeteries the size and model for such head-stones, and the standards of quality and color of the stone to be used, and bids shall be made and decided with reference thereto; and contracts may be made for separate quantities of such head-stones; and the contracts made under this act shall provide for furnishing and setting all the said head-stones, and shall not in the aggregate exceed the sum hereby appropriated.

* * * * * * *

The total number to be furnished is estimated at 253,088. For the known, 147,694; for the unknown, 105,394.

Specifications, describing in detail the standard fixed by the Secretary of War, can be had on application by letter to this office, where also a specimen will be placed on exhibition within a few days.

The proposals should be in sealed envelopes, marked "Proposals for Head-stones for National Military Cemeteries," and addressed to the Quartermaster General of the Army, in whose office they will be opened, in the presence of bidders, on Saturday, September 6, 1873, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the Secretary of War,
M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General, Brevet Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING SLOOP-OF-WAR AT KITTERY NAVY-YARD.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, July 30, 1873. }

Proposals will be received at this Bureau until 12 o'clock M., on the 1st day of September next, from builders or mechanics qualified to do the work, for the raising, framing, and ribboning, planking from keel to rail, ceiling, including keelsons, clamps, spirketting, and battery, to rail, putting in decks, including all bits, &c., putting on main and hammock rails, channels and chains, building store-rooms, magazines, and lockers, joiner-work inside and out, calking and scraping, building quarter galleries and setting head, and painting complete, of a sloop-of-war of about 640 tons. The materials, tools, and facilities for doing the work will be furnished by the Government.

The Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair will be at the Kittery Navy-yard on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of August next, and in connection with the Naval Constructor of that yard will meet persons desiring to make proposals for the work above mentioned, and will give all necessary explanations concerning the work to be done, and in regard to the character of the materials, tools, and facilities to be furnished by the Government.

Plans and specifications may be seen and examined by applying to the Commandant of the Kittery Navy-yard, after Aug. 1, 1873.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FIRST QUARTERMASTER DISTRICT, HOUSTON-ST., CORNER GREENE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1873. }

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, WITH a copy of this advertisement attached to each, are invited, and will be received at this office until 12 M., Sept. 11, 1873, for the construction of a Sewer at Fort Wadsworth, New-York Harbor, in accordance with the plan and specifications on file in this office. The work must be proposed for as a whole, and not by the foot or yard. A written guarantee of two (2) responsible persons, for the prompt execution and fulfillment of the contract, should it be awarded, must accompany the proposals. All material and labor to be furnished by the contractor, and the work completed within thirty days from award of contract.

The proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for Sewer at Fort Wadsworth, New-York Harbor," and addressed to the "Chief Quartermaster, First Quartermaster District," as above. R. O. TYLER,
Lieut. Col., and Deputy Quartermaster General,
Brevet Major Gen. U. S. Army.

LETTING NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Engineer, No. 23 5th-av., in the City of New-York, until noon of WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10, for grading and bridging all that portion of this company's road between the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers, 205 miles.

Proposals will be received for the whole distance, or for sections of about twenty-five miles each.

For further information apply at the office of the Chief Engineer in New-York, or to Gen. T. L. Rosser, Division Engineer, Minneapolis, Minn.
W. MILNOR ROBERTS, Chief Engineer.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1873.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Department of Public Parks until MONDAY, Aug. 18, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, for 350 tons furnace coal, and 200 tons grate coal.

For full particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall, (north-west basement.)

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, ARMY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1873. }

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until noon of the 1st day of September, 1873, for the removal of the wrecks of three blockade-runners sunk in Charleston Harbor, S. C., during the war.

For further information apply to the undersigned,
Q. A. GILLMORE,
Major of Engineers, Brevet Major General U. S. A.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. GEO. VANDENHOFF.

BOYS' SCHOOL.

Mrs. George Vandenhoff will open her boarding and day school for BOYS, at NO. 106 WEST 42D-ST., close to RESERVOIR PARK, Sept. 18. Number of boarding pupils limited to EIGHT. All the pupils will have the advantage of Mrs. Vandenhoff's personal instruction in ELOCUTION and in the correct and elegant speaking and writing of the English language, as well as in geography, history, and the English department generally. Latin, French, German, mathematics, &c., will be taught by competent masters.

School hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

Applications may be made personally or by letter to
MRS. GEO. VANDENHOFF,
No. 106 West 42d-st.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—A FAMily boarding-school. On the Harlem Railroad, eighty-five miles from New York. Full courses of seminary instruction, with preparation for college or business. Personal care in study, habits, and health.
Terms, $360 per year.
Fortieth year begins Sept. 15.
S. T. FROST, A. M.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,
CHESTER, PENN.—(FOR BOARDERS ONLY.)

Session opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Location elevated and healthful; grounds ample; buildings handsome and commodious; course of studies extensive; thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English; careful oversight of the morals and manners of Cadets. For circulars apply to
Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 167 MADISON-AV.

This DAY SCHOOL will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24; complete and thorough English course from the primary department to the belles-lettres class; French, German, light gymnastics &c.
Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

KINDERGARTEN.

MISS HAINES
and
MLLE. DE JANON

Respectfully announce that they will continue under the same teacher the kindergarten so successfully established last year, with the addition of an intermediate class and a class for training kindergartners. Applications can be made personally or by letter, No. 10 Gramercy Park.

MADAME O. da SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S

(formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 24. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
COTTAGE HILL, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.

Established A. D. 1860. Reopens Sept. 24. An advanced and finishing course in all departments, providing the best opportunities of European and home schools. Address
Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, A. M., Principal.

MISS HINSDALE,
(SUCCESSOR TO MRS. MACAULAY,)
Associated with Prof. George S. Blackie, of the Universities of Edinburgh and Bonn, will reopen her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children,
AT NOS. 275 AND 277 MADISON-AV., NEW-YORK,
on TUESDAY, Sept. 23, 1873.
Application may be made as above.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL,
GENEVA, N. Y.

A first-class boarding school for boys. Pupils can be admitted at any time, and, if it is desired, may remain throughout the school year. Terms, $300 per annum. Circulars will be sent to those desiring information.
THOS. D. REED.

MISS COMSTOCK,

Reservoir Park, near 5th-av., New-York.

Primary, Progressive, and Finishing Ladies' School. Fall term commences Sept. 24; boarding pupils, sixteen; single rooms and school carriage, if desired. Circulars mailed on request. Personal information at the institution, Nos. 32 and 34 West 40th-st., Murray Hill.

MRS. GARRETSON,
NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Will reopen her English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children
ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24, 1873.
Applications made personally or by letter, as above.

MLLE. TARDIVEL'S INSTITUTE,
No. 25 West 46th-st.

French, English, German, and Latin Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Number limited. Regular collegiate course taught. Reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. For circulars direct as above.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE.

"A BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for young gentlemen, No. 58 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts., commences its tenth year Sept. 22. Circulars sent on application to REV. JOSEPH D. HULL.

WELLS FEMALE COLLEGE,
BANK OF CAYUGA LAKE, AURORA, N. Y.
Academic Department. For catalogue and lecture course address M. M. CARTER, Vice-President.

MISS BALLOW'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 24 EAST 22D-ST.,
will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE,
Great Barrington, Mass. I. and J. BIRD, Principals.
A select family school for boys in Southern Berkshire.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children, Nos. 367, 369, and 371 West 23d-st.—Fourteen experienced instructors. German, English, and French thoroughly taught. Latin or Spanish optional. Special attention given to German studies of Anglo-American pupils. Kindergarten, boarding-school for boys. Fifteenth school year begins TUESDAY, Sept. 9.
FEODOR THURM, Principal.

MERVIEW ACADEMY, BABYLON, LONG ISLAND—Established 1866.—Miss Gannon's English, French, and German Home Academy for Young Ladies, and Conservatory of Music, will reopen for the reception of pupils on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Miss Gannon is assisted in the musical department by her niece, Miss Louisa Eckstein, the celebrated pianiste from London. Terms $280 per annum. Location healthy and pleasant.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, METHodist Building, No. 805 Broadway, New-York, will open (after a brief vacation) on MONDAY, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Those desiring to arrange for seats will do well to call at the office before the 30th of August. First come best served. S. S. PACKARD, President.
CHAS. CLAGHORN, Secretary.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N.Y.—Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 17. For the Annual Register, containing improved course of study and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

ROCKY DELL INSTITUTE, LIME ROCK, Conn.—Family School for Boys.—Location retired and healthful; accommodations ample and superior; instruction thorough; discipline mild and parental; next term begins Sept. 17. Address
J. H. HURLBURT, Principal.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Inst. for both sexes; fine grounds; 167 furnished rooms; 20 instructors; 11 departments; 120 classical pupils; large gymnasium and drill hall. Special advantages in all departments. Term opens Sept. 8.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Prest., Claverack, N. Y.

HASTINGS INSTITUTE, A FAMILY BOARDing school for twelve boys. Home comforts; eighteen years' experience; small classes; references first-class; $400 per annum. Address O. WINTHROP STARR, Hastings on Hudson, Westchester County, N. Y.

THE HOME INSTITUTE, NYACK, N. Y.—Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children will open, Sept. 1, on Clinton-st., second door from 1st-av., Mr. Doran Smith's late residence.
D. P. LEE, Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 16; number limited to forty; one teacher to ten boys; a few boarders taken. Circulars at Putnam's, corner 4th-av. and 23d-st., and at store under school.

EDWARDS-PLACE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR Boys, Stockbridge, Mass.; known for 20 years; send for circular; Fall term begins Sept. 17. F. HOFFMANN, Prin. and Prop. P. B. PIERCE, successor to J. Reid, Jr.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—AN English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, combining thorough instruction with home care and training, will reopen Sept. 10. For circulars, address Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

CHAPPAQUA MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE.—A boarding school for both sexes under the care of the Society of Friends; full term commences 9th month, 8th, 1873. Address S. C. COLLINS, Principal,
Chappaqua, N. Y.

BOYS' HOME AND SCHOOL.—FALLEY SEMinary, Fulton, Oswego County, N. Y., reopens 1st September, combining the facilities of a complete education with the advantage of a Christian home. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR.

BAY VIEW INSTITUTE, BABYLON, LONG Island.—Fourth annual session commences Sept. 8; English, classical and commercial; thorough work, salutary discipline, a pleasant home.
L. HOMER HART, Principal.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL" FOR CHILdren, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES, will reopen Sept. 24.
Miss E. M. COE, Principal, No. 15 West 42d-st.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMAN WILL be resumed Sept. 15, by THOMAS R. ASH, No. 17 East 16th-st. Apply from 10 to 12 M.; circulars sent on application.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S ENGLISH, GERMAN, and French Boarding and Day School, reopens Oct. 1, at No. 7 East 42d-st.

OREAD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Worcester, Mass. Send for catalogue. H. R. GREENE, A. M., Principal.

MME. BOORAEM'S SCHOOL WILL OPEN Sept. 2. For circulars, apply to Mme. BOORAEM, Brookfield Centre, Conn.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Address
Mrs. C. W. BOCKEE, Principal.

DR. SACHS' CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR boys, No. 53½ West 32d-st., reopens Sept. 15; German a specialty.

RURAL HIGH SCHOOL, CLINTON, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. References exchanged. Send for circular. A. P. KELSEY, Principal.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEmen, Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st., will reopen Sept. 22—Boarding and Day School.

DULL BOYS WAKED UP AND SET A-GOING AT Yonkers Military Institute. Box 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS OF THE Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th-av., first house from Washington-square, on THURSDAY, the 25th of September, 1873.

AN ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING School for five boys; small day school, good home, moderate terms. M. OAKEY, Jamesburg, N. J.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 East 19th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 23.

INSTRUCTION.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
NO. 620 5TH-AV.

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies.

Fifteenth year opens Sept. 24; all collegiate course; Number of family pupils limited.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 31 West 52d-st., near 5th-av. and Central Park.

Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24; a thorough English course with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages; home comforts and home privileges are the distinguishing features of this school; the musical department under the direction of Prof. S. B. MILLS, and other instructors of acknowledged talent, offers peculiar advantages to those who desire to make music a special study. All communications to be addressed as above till Sept. 1, when Mlle. ROSTAN will be at home to receive applications herself.

STAMFORD MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Established 1850.

A family school for boys; earnest teaching, faithful discipline; location healthful, beautiful and only one hour from New-York City; a safe, happy, Christian home. Send for Catalogue with full details and references.
W. C. WILLCOX, A. M., CAPT. W. A. FLINT, } Principals,
Stamford, Conn.

VASSAR COLLEGE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.

The advantages offered by this well-known college for women are acknowledged to be unsurpassed in this country or the world. A full corps of professors and teachers is employed, with ample apparatus, cabinets, and library. The courses of instruction are varied and comprehensive. The location is healthy, the grounds extensive and beautiful, and in the family arrangements, nothing is spared that can conduce to the health and comfort, the moral culture, and the social refinement of the students; $400 per annum covers the expenses of tuition, board, fuel, light, and washing. No extras except for private lessons in music, drawing or painting. Send for catalogues to W. L. DEAN, Register.

D'AERTS INSTITUTE.

Miss M. A. E. PHILLIPS' Boarding and Day School for young ladies has removed to the larger and more elegantly-arranged building, No. 26 East 50th-st., (between Madison and 5th avs.,) near Central Park, where a select number of pupils, limited to fourteen, will be received into the family and enjoy the privileges of a refined and beautiful home. References: Rev. Samuel Hanson Cox, D.D., LL.D., Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. Ferd. C. Ewer, D. D., and many others. A Kindergarten Department for little children. Application may be made by letter or personally.

H. C. SYMONDS
WILL REOPEN HIS SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
AT SING SING, N. Y.,
SEPT. 3.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY,

For young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Music and the fine arts a specialty. Opens Sept. 17.
C. C. WETSELL, Principal and Proprietor.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S
FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NEWBURG, N. Y.
For circular, address the Principal.

MME. C. MEARS,
(Assisted by MLLE. L. SEE,)
No. 222 Madison-av., New-York.
English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children.
WILL REOPEN SEPT. 22, 1873.
Mme. C. M. will be at home after Sept. 1 to receive her patrons and friends.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
A BOARDING-SCHOOL
for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN.
ESTABLISHED 1854.
Earnest teaching. Common-sense management.
BENJ. MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON,
AND
MISS AGNES L. JONES.

Will reopen their English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 13 East 31st-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 25.

MACGREGOR HALL,
FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.

A Family and Day School for young ladies; will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 16.
Address Miss M. MACGREGOR, Principal.

THE MISSES HAYWARD'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 523 Monroe-av., near Jefferson Park, Elizabeth, N. J., reopens Sept. 17. Application may be made personally, or for circulars, as above.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
offers to twenty-five boarding pupils superior educational advantages, and the choicest home accommodations.
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

LESPINASSE
FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.

French, language of the school. Opens Sept. 22. Circulars at BRENTANO'S Book-store, No. 33 Union-square, and LESPINASSE & FRIEDMANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

MISSES PORTER & CHAMPNEY'S
HOME SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.

OLD HADLEY, Mass. The Fall term commences on Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1873. For circulars and testimonials, address the Principals.

MRS. WILLIAMES,
NO. 26 WEST 39TH-ST.,
will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on Sept. 25, 1873. Address as above, by letter, until Sept. 10.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL
FOR BOYS, NEAR PEEKSKILL, N.Y.
CHARLES D. MORRIS, Principal.
Reopens Sept. 16.

MISS PERINE,

No. 106 East 38th-st., between Park and Lexington avs., will reopen her English and French School for Young Ladies and Children Sept. 25.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.
IRVING INSTITUTE—School for Boys. Address
ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

SEABURY SEMINARY, NO. 125 WEST 42D-st., near Reservoir Park.—Commences Sept. 20; seventh successful year; a thorough classical English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children; French spoken; also separate school for boys, under immediate charge of principal and first-class masters; three departments, senior, junior, and kindergarten; modern and ancient languages, drawing, painting, music, by professors; *no charge without adequate improvement*; highest references. Apply to Senior Principal, Mrs. FROST, No. 125 West 42d-st.

FEZANDIE INSTITUTE.—EIGHTH YEAR. DAY and Boarding School for young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st. French language, English branches, German, Spanish, classics and mathematics. Primary and Commercial Departments. Preparation for College and scientific schools.

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLlege, founded and endowed by the State for the liberal education of the Industrial classes, will begin its next academic year Aug. 27.

For catalogue or information, address
President W. S. CLARK, Amherst, Mass.

SOUTH JERSEY INSTITUTE, BRIDGETON, N. J.—First-class school for both sexes. Location delightful and healthy; climate mild. Building brick; heated by steam; lighted by gas. Hot and cold water. Railroads and telegraphs. Commences Sept. 3. Send for catalogue. H. K. TRASK, Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$300 a year, pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., in this well-known Institution. Number of pupils limited to thirty-five.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.

A boarding-school for boys, opens Sept. 1 at Madison, N. J. JAMES SHIER, M. A., Principal.

FOR BOYS.—MANSION-SQUARE INSTITUTE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; a first-class boarding-school; grounds extensive; uniform, dark blue; daily gymnastic drill. Reopens SEPT. 17. Address H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

ATTENTION, YOUNG MEN AND PARENTS.—Now is the time to engage desks for the coming year or quarter, at the West-side Business College, 6th-av., corner 23d-st.; the most select and practical in the City. Separate Evening School. Please call or write.

FLUSHING (N. Y.) INSTITUTE.—BOARDING school for boys. Begins September 9.
E. A. FAIRCHILD,
A. P. NORTHROP.

HUDSON YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HUDSON, N. Y.—The Autumn term begins Sept. 8, 1873; a native French teacher resides in the family; terms, $300 per annum. Misses PEAKE, Principals.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDING pupils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 18.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, Downingtown, Chester County, Penn.; $260 per year; thorough instruction; homelike and healthy. Send for catalogues. F. DONLEARY LONG, A. M., Prin.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J., continues to furnish the best educational advantages at reasonable rates. Address
Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D., President.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass.—Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location.
Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS WILL reopen her French and English Day School for young ladies and children, at her new residence, No. 23 West 48th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 29.

NEW-YORK SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL AND Military Academy, Peekskill, on the Hudson.—Reopens first Monday in September.
Z. S. SEARLE, Principal.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S MILITARY SCHOOL, AT SING SING, N. Y.
Reopens Sept. 11, 1873.

PELHAM INSTITUTE.—SCHOOL FOR BOYS opens Sept. 8. Address S. PELHAM, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MRS. DOTY'S AND MRS. TRIVETT'S ENGlish and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children will reopen Oct. 1, at Astoria, N. Y.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 17.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Address
Miss EMILY NELSON.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—A Boarding-school for boys.
Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

A FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AND A good home at Rev. E. B. EMERSON'S,
Stratford, Conn.

NAZARETH HALL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR Boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Work recommences Sept. 11. Boys, "Fall in."

INSTRUCTION.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 5 East 14th-st., next to Delmonico's.
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos. 102, 104 and 106 Court-st., near State.
THE FALL TERM
of this popular Music School begins MONDAY, Sept. 1. Private and class instruction in all branches of vocal and instrumental music and modern languages by the most eminent Professors, at prices within the reach of all.

Patrons are requested to make early application.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPEN DAILY.

MISS HAINES
AND
MLLE. DE JANON

Will reopen their school for young ladies and children, on Wednesday, Sept. 24, and their Kindergarten on Oct. 1. Application can be made personally or by letter, No. 10 Gramercy Park. A punctual attendance of their pupils at the reopening is respectfully requested.

MISS WALTHER'S
GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
For YOUNG LADIES, at COLLEGE POINT, Long Island, will open Sept. 15; French and English taught by native teachers residing in the family. Only a limited number of boarders received.

MISS SPRING'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH DAY SCHOOL
for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen Sept. 25, in the building of the Young Ladies' Christian Association, No. 64 Irving-place, corner of 18th-st. References: Rev. Gardiner Spring, D. D., Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., Peter Carter, Esq., Ralph Wells, Esq., Arthur B. Graves, Esq., John L. Riker, Esq.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

Classical, English, French and German, Family and Day School for young ladies and children, Nos. 71, 73, and 75 East 61st-st., Central Park, New-York, will commence its seventeenth year Sept. 25, 1873. For full information send for catalogue. Address
Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D.,
No. 75 East 61st-st.

MISS STEERS'
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, for young ladies and children, No. 12 East 47th-st., will be reopen Sept. 22. Address until Sept. 1, No. 48 West 17th-st.

The school carriage will be in attendance for pupils.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE.
A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Newburg, N. Y. Write for circular.
HENRY W. SIGLAR, JOHN MACNIE, } Principals.

MR. YOUNG'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH
BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
CHILTON HILL, ELIZABETH, N. J.
Will be reopened Sept. 8.

PEEKSKILL MILITARY ACADEMY,
Peekskill, N. Y., $400 per year. Opens Sept. 10.
Col. CHAS. J. WRIGHT, A. M., ROBERT DONALD, A. M., } Associate Principals.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
NOS. 6 AND 8 EAST 53D-ST.,
Central Park, (between 5th and Madison avs.,)
NEW-YORK.
Sleeping-rooms to single occupants when desired.
The tenth school-year will begin Sept. 24, 1873.
LETTERS AND APPLICATIONS TO BE SENT TO THE ABOVE ADDRESS.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway, corner 18th-st.—Open day and evening for Fall pupils. Book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, taught practically. Apply for particulars.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY,
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 138 Montague-st., Brooklyn. Fall term will begin Sept. 17. CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

MISS MOORE'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, Grove-av., in the town of Harrison, Westchester County, N. Y.

Complete and thorough course in English, French, drawing, music, &c.

All kinds of embroidery taught without extra charge. Location elevated and healthful; extensive grounds; building handsome and commodious; one hour from New-York by the New-Haven Railroad.

Will reopen Sept. 1, 1873.

MONTROSE CLASSICAL AND MILITARY School, South Orange, N. J.—One hour from New-York by the Morris and Essex Railroad; an eligible and efficient school for boys, with modern improvements; spacious drill-room, armory and equipments; reopens Sept. 16. Rev. Dr. WILEY, Principal; J. W. MILEY, instructor in mathematics and Upper section, with competent instructors also in French, German and drawing. Terms, $500 per annum and no extras.

TRINITY COLLEGIATE AND PREPARATORY SCHOOL for Boys, at Sing Sing, N. Y., superintended by Rev. G. W. Ferguson, M. A., Rector, and by A. H. Austin, Principal, who receives a limited number of boarders, at moderate and inclusive charges. For prospectus apply to the Principal.

ROCKLAND INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nyack, on Hudson.—The Fall term of this seminary, delightfully situated on the Hudson River, near New-York, will commence Sept. 24. For catalogue and circular, with full particulars, address
Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, President.

MISS H. M. PARKHURST'S HOME SCHOOL for young ladies and children, Newburg, N. Y., will begin its ninth year WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24. Number of pupils limited. French and German spoken in the family.

NORWICH UNIVERSITY.—A MILITARY COLlege, established 1834. Preparatory department. Thorough classical, scientific, and military instruction. Good discipline. Address Prof. CHARLES DOLE, Northfield, Vt. Year 1873-4 opens Aug. 28.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Established 1820.—Next term commences Sept. 24. Apply for circulars and information to Prof. O. P. HUBBARD or EDWARD A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

A GOOD HOME; PLEASANT, HEALTHY LOCAtion; solid instruction with a small number and moderate terms. Send for a circular of the Neshanic Institute for boys, Neshanic, Somerset County, N. J.
Rev. P. D. OAKEY, Principal.

MISS M. F. DUVERNET WILL RESUME HER French, English, and German classes for little and older girls, at her residence, No. 46 West 32d-st., Sept. 15. A limited number of boarders received.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their English and French day school for young ladies and children, No. 148 Madison-av. on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

SUMMIT INSTITUTE, FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING SCHOOL for young gentlemen, will reopen Sept. 15. Address Rev. ADRIEN GORY, B. D., Summit, N. J.

THE MISSES LANE WILL REOPEN THEIR Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 49 West 48th-st., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24. Application may be made as above.

A LITTLE BOYS' HOME AND SCHOOL.—No. 77 College-st., Hartford, Conn. For references and circulars, please address Mrs. M. L. READ.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—A home for boys, Elizabeth, N. J.
REV. J. C. WYCKOFF.

$200 TO $250 PER YEAR.—HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, Long Island, E. HINDS, A. M.

THE BEST RECOMMENDATION—SONS OF former pupils at Yonkers Military Institute.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The sixteenth annual term of this Institution will commence at No. 8 Great Jones-st., corner Lafayette-place, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1, 1873. Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. For catalogues or information, as to course of study, &c., address THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Professor, &c.

LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Hon. H. E. Davies, late Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, President of the Law Faculty.—The next term begins Oct. 6, 1873. For circulars, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, Esq., No. 141 Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Secretary of Law Faculty, No. 25 Chambers-st.

TEACHERS.

"AM. SCHOOL INST." founded 1855.
Is a reliable and practical Educational Bureau
To aid those who want well-qualified Teachers;
To represent Teachers who seek positions;
To *give* parents information of good Schools;
To sell, rent, and exchange School Properties.
EIGHTEEN years have *proved* it efficient in securing "THE RIGHT TEACHER FOR THE RIGHT PLACE."
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary.
No. 14 Bond-st., New-York.

PRIVATE TUITION.—A GENTLEMAN OF LARGE experience in teaching has a few vacant hours for private tuition; would give instruction in exchange for a good room, without board, in a private family; references exchanged. Address INSTRUCTOR, Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN OF EXPERIENCE AS a teacher, desires an engagement in a seminary or school where he can give instruction in the French language and classics. Address M. B. P., Box No. 3,400 New-York Post-office.

A LADY FULLY COMPETENT TO INSTRUCT in English branches and music, desires an engagement with a private family as visiting or resident teacher; young children preferred. Address L. L., care of Wm. A. Rowland, Post-office Box No. 555.

SAVINGS BANKS.

DEPOSIT TO-DAY.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
Chartered by the United States.
No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.
J. W. ALVORD, President.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary.
A. M. SPERRY, General Inspector.
SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.
☞ Send for circular.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
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TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—THE SPLENDID STORE, FIRST FLOOR, No. 763 Broadway, opposite Stewart's; plate-glass show windows. W. N. GRISWOLD,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

NEW SITELY HOTEL FACING BROADWAY, between Cooper Institute and Bible House, to lease; 100 suites rooms, stores large; restaurant under the same. Nos. 25 and 27 3d-av.

TO LET—BEAUTIFUL STORE, FIRST FLOOR, NO. 11 Clinton-place; plate-glass show windows.
W. N. GRISWOLD,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A FIRST-CLASS modern house on Murray Hill; possession as soon as possible. W. N. GRISWOLD,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK

*Cuba, Wednesday, Aug. 13	Samaria, Sat'day, Aug. 16
*Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 20	Abyssinia, Sat'day, Aug. 23
*Algeria, Wed'day, Aug. 27	Batavia, Saturday, Aug. 30
*Russia, Wed'day, Sept. 3	Calabria, Sat'day, Sept. 6
*Java, Wednesday, Sept. 10	Parthia, Saturday, Sept. 13

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP SAMARIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 10:30 A. M., on SATURDAY, Aug. 16, 1873.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON..........Saturday, Aug. 16, 12 M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.........Thursday, Aug. 21, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.........Saturday, Aug. 23, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL..........Thursday, Aug. 28, 9 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, Aug. 30, 10 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP..........Thursday, Sept. 4, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to
O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State-st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark-st., corner Lake-st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 16, at 11:30 A. M.
OCEANIC.........SATURDAY, Aug. 23, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC........SATURDAY, Aug. 30, at 10 A. M.
ADRIATIC........SATURDAY, Sept. 6, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $100, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Anglia....Sat., Aug. 16	Italia....Wed., Sept. 3
Trinacria....Wed., Aug. 20	Australia....Sat., Sept. 6
California....Sat., Aug. 23	Olympia....Wed., Sept. 10
Caledonia....Wed., Aug. 27	Victoria....Sat., Sept. 13
India....Sat., Aug. 30	Columbia....Wed., Sept. 17

The passenger accommodations on steamers of this line are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Cabin state-rooms are all on upper deck, thus securing good light and ventilation.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

	Sat. Steamers. Gold.	Wed. Steamers. Currency.
Cabins	$75 and $65	$75 and $65
Cabin return tickets, securing best accommodations	$130	$130

STEERAGE, $30, CURRENCY.

Tickets for passage to or from any sea-port or railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, or the Continent issued at lowest rates.

Drafts for any amount at current rates.

Company's Offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y., as follows:

ALABAMA..........Saturday, Aug. 23
PENNSYLVANIA..........Wednesday, Sept. 3
VIRGINIA..........Wednesday, Sept. 17
GEORGIA..........Wednesday, Oct. 1

And every alternate Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage passage office, No. 45 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE..........DAURE....Saturday, Aug. 23
ST. LAURENT..........ROUSSAN....Saturday, Sept. 6
EUROPE..........LEMARIE..Saturday, Sept. 20
VILLE DU HAVRE..........SURMONT..Saturday, Oct. 4

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.......$125 | Second cabin.......$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

NOTE.—Railroad tickets between Paris and Vienna at reduced rates.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

GREECE, THOMAS..........Saturday, Aug. 16, at 11 A. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN..........Saturday, Aug. 23, at 3 P. M.
CANADA, WEBSTER..........Saturday, Aug. 30, at 9:30 A. M.
SPAIN, GRACE..........Saturday, Sept. 6, at 3 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, SUMNER..........Friday, Aug. 15, at 10 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70, $80, $90, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol or London, at the lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. GUARD..........Aug. 20, 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN...Aug. 27, 9:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN.....Sept. 3, 1:30 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........Sept. 10, 8:30 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. JAS. PRICE, JR...Sept. 17, 2:30 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. MORGAN..........Sept. 24, 8 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO

ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Aug. 20.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. SEABURY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer ALASKA, Capt. NOLEN, leaving Panama for San Francisco, and calling at Acapulco, Mazatlan and Manzanillo; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific Ports. Departures of 20th each month from New-York connect with the Company's steamer touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel. The steam-ship COSTA RICA will leave San Francisco on Aug. 23, for Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.

One of the company's splendid steamers will leave San Francisco Sept. 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

H. J. BULLAY, Sup't. GEO. H. BRADBURY, Pres't.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH..........Aug. 23
ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM..........Sept. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR..........Oct. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar-st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship COLUMBIA, TUESDAY, Aug. 19.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, TUESDAY, Aug. 26.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, TUESDAY, Sept. 2.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. MCKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Aug. 16, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 16, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Aug. 19, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Aug. 21, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A., G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

GEORGIA, Capt. CROWELL, Wednesday, Aug. 13.

CHARLESTON, Capt. JAMES BERRY, on Saturday, Aug. 16.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren,)
Or WM. P. CLYDE,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

MAIL SERVICE FOR WEST INDIES, HAVANA, VENEZUELA, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's iron screw steamers are appointed to sail as follows: (Loading berth Pier No. 12 North River.)

For Kingston, Jamaica, ATLAS, Sept. 4.

For Porto-au-Prince, Curacoa, Laguayra and Puerto Cabello, ARIEL, Sept. 5.

For Porto-au-Prince and Carthagena, CLARIBEL, Sept. 16.

For freight and passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall-st. and No. 59 Pine-st.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA,

PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.

CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico) 12 M., Saturday, Aug. 16.
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana only)..........Aug. 21
CITY OF HAVANA (Havana only)..........Aug. 28

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

STEAM-BOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER, Daily,
(Sundays included,) at 5 P. M.
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.,
The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points of New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.
A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY.

Passage $1 50. The elegant steam-boats SUNNYSIDE and POWELL leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M., connecting with morning trains on Rensselaer and Saratoga, New-York Central, and Troy and Boston Railroads for all points north, east, and west. The most direct route to Saratoga, Lake George, and Montreal. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

STEAM-BOATS MORRISANIA AND HARLEM WILL LEAVE

MORRISANIA—6:05, 7:20, 8:15, 9:20, 10:15, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:45, 4:15, 5:15, and 6:10 P. M.

FULTON SLIP—7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:25, 11:45 A. M.; 1:30, 3:05, 4:15, 5:15, 6:20, and 7:05 P. M. Landing at 8th-st. All boats connect with steamer Catlin for High Bridge.

C. H. LONGSTREET, Superintendent.

DAILY EXCURSION TO GLEN COVE AND SEA CLIFF GROVE.—On and after July 1 steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Pier 36, East River, one slip above Catherine Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 9:15 A. M., for Sea Cliff only, and 5 P. M. for Glen Cove, Pavilion Dock, and Sea Cliff, touching at 33d-st. 15 minutes later each trip. Returning from Glen Cove, Pavilion Dock, at 7:04 A. M., and Sea Cliff at 7 o'clock A. M., and 2:30 P. M. Single fare, 35 cents. Freight received during the day until 4:45 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY $2, SARATOGA $3 50, BY DAY LINE BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW. Leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M. and 23d-st., north of Erie Ferry, at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets by special cars and baggage checked to Saratoga and Sharon.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG AND IONA ISLAND.—Fare, 50 cents.—The fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave from Harrison-street pier every SUNDAY MORNING at 8 o'clock, landing at Christopher-st. at 8:15; 23d-st., 8:30, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Iona Island, Cozzens', West Point, and Cornwall. Returning, will leave Newburg at 2 o'clock, arriving in New-York at 6:45.

AHOY FOR ROCKAWAY BEACH EVERY SUNDAY.—Steamer AMERICUS, in place of NELLY WHITE, leaves Peck-slip, East River, 8:30 A. M., 1:15 P. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 9 A. M., 1:40 P. M.; pier No. 6 North River, 9:12 A. M., 2 P. M.; Martin's Dock, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M., 1 P. M. Returning, leaves the Beach at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.

W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South-st.
JUNE 1, 1873.

TOURISTS' ROUTE TO HALIFAX AND THE PROVINCES via new steam-ship FALMOUTH, from Portland. Tickets and information furnished at the office of the FALL RIVER, NORWICH, and STONINGTON LINES. EXCURSION tickets to Halifax and return, $22.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE AND Roslyn, landing at College Point, Great Neck, City Island, and Sand's Point, and Glenwood.—Steamer SEAWANHAKA will leave Pier No. 24 East River (Peck-slip) every SUNDAY, at 9 o'clock A. M., 8th-st. at 9:05, and 33d-st. at 9:15, returning to the City about 6 o'clock P. M.

REGULAR CONEY ISLAND BOAT.—DAILY Excursions to the Sea-shore. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Christopher-st., N. R., at 9:15 A. M., 12:15, 3:15 P. M.; Franklin-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Pier No. 6 N. R. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30.

EAST RIVER ROUTE TO CONEY ISLAND.—Steamer METAMORA leaves daily, 8th-st., East River, at 9:30 A. M., 12:30 and 3:30 P. M.; Pier 27 E. R., 9:50 A. M., 12:50 and 3:50 P. M.; Fulton Ferry, Martin's Pier, Brooklyn, 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING AT Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus. The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison-st. Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN.—LANDING at Baylis' Dock, (Fort Schuyler,) Great Neck, Sand's Point, Glen Wood.—Steamer SEAWANHAKA leaves New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) at 4 P. M., stopping at 33d-st., each way, for passengers only.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton, the MARY POWELL, from Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY SIDE steamers leave daily from Spring-st. at 10 A. M., 2, 5:10, and 7 P. M., landing at 23d-st. ten minutes later. Sunday time from Spring-st., 9:30, 10, and 11 A. M.; 1, 2, and 2:30 P. M., landing at 23d-st. Fare, 15 cents.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—THE beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves foot of Market-street every afternoon at 3:30, and 33d-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning, leaves Stamford at 7, and Greenwich at 7:35 o'clock A. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE new steamer AMERICUS leaves daily, foot of Market-st., East River, at 3:15, and 33d-st. at 3:30 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad; cool, invigorating sail; no dust, and about half railroad fare.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 11 P. M.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.—DAY LINE.

The entirely new and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, 3,000 tons, is now running daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot 23d-st., East River, at 2:30 P. M.

Steamer SYLVAN GLEN, from Peck-slip at 2:10 P. M., connects with the RHODE ISLAND, Dry Dock cars from Astor House, Avenue C cars from Chambers-st., and Twenty-third-street cars run direct to above pier.

NIGHT LINE.—Daily, except Sundays, from Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M., steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Tickets sold at all the principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner Thomas-st., and Westcott Express Company's office, No. 785 Broadway, corner 10th-st.; No. 1,302 Broadway, No. 595 6th-av., corner 35th-st.; No. 7 Park-place, and No. 327 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.

STEAMER RHODE ISLAND,

From foot 23d-st., East River.

EXCURSION

Tickets to Stonington and return same trip for $3.

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOOT OF FRANKLIN-st., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 15th....9:00 A. M.	Friday, 15th....1:30 P. M.
Saturday, 16th..10:00 A. M.	Saturday, 16th....2:30 P. M.
Sunday, 17th....9:30 A. M.	Sunday, 17th....3:30 P. M.
Monday, 18th....11:30 A. M.	Monday, 18th....4:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 19th....3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 20th. 6:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 20th. 3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 21st...7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 21st....3:00 P. M.	Friday, 22d....7:00 A. M.
Friday, 22d....3:00 P. M.	

STEAMER HELEN, FOOT OF FRANKLIN-ST., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 9th... 2:00 P. M.	Monday, 11th.... 6:30 A. M.
Monday, 11th.... 3:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 12th.... 6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 12th..11:30 A. M.	Wed'day, 13th.... 7:00 A. M.
Wed'day, 13th..12:30 P. M.	Thursday, 14th. 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, 14th. 1:00 P. M.	Friday, 15th.... 8:00 A. M.
Friday, 15th.... 2:00 P. M.	Saturday, 16th. 8:30 A. M.
Saturday, 16th.. 3:00 P. M.	Monday, 18th.... 6:00 A. M.
Monday, 18th... 3:00 P. M.	

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR Newburg, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, and Iona Island.

The favorite steam-boat
JESSE HOYT,
Capt. JAMES SHERMAN,
leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 8:30; 24th-st., North River, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Fare for the excursion, $1.

FOR CATSKILL.

THE FLOATING PALACE, NEW CHAMPION, Leaves Franklin-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 6 P. M. Propeller ANDREW HARDER opposite days, at 5 P. M.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air Line," at 8:50 A. M. 3:20 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M., and via P. W. and B. R. R., at 9 A. M., 12:30 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:50, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3:20, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M., 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M. Emigrant and 2d class, 7:05 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:30, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, 8, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7, 8, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 9, 9:30, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8:10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8:10 A. M., 12 noon, 4:10, 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 1, 3:50 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50, 10:25 A. M., 6:35 P. M., daily; 5:22, 10:15 A. M., and 3:55 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, via "Pennsylvania Air Line," 6:40 A. M., 4:05 and 9:15 P. M. Sundays, 6:40 A. M.; and via P. W. and B. Railroad 6:40 A. M., 4:35 and 10:13 P. M. Sunday, 6:40 A. M.

From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:40, 6:50, 10:15, 11:20, 11:55 A. M.; 2:15, 3:55, 4:35, 6:05, 7:25, 9:15, 10:13 P. M. Sunday, 5:22, 6:40, 6:50, 10:25, 11:20 A. M.; 3:55, 10:13 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty-st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also, with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also, to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 30, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

4:30 A. M.—News train for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Sharon, &c.

6:00 A. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:00 A. M.—Way train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverly, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M. and 12:00 M.—Way trains for Somerville.

12:50 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6:00 and 7:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 and 11:30 P. M.—Way trains for Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 4:30, 5:30, 6, 6:20, 6:45, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:50, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:20, 9:15, 10:30, 11:30, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER,
Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

Trains depart and arrive at Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York:

Depart.	Arrive.
8:10 A. M.—Mail for Patchogue, connecting Rockaway and Hempstead	6:05 P. M.
9:40 A. M.—Rockaway Express	6:52 P. M.
10:40 A. M.—Islip Accommodation, connect Hempstead and Rockaway Beach	4:30 P. M.
1:40 P. M.—Babylon Acc'n, connect Hempstead and Rockaway Beach	10:35 P. M.
3:40 P. M.—Babylon Express, connect Hempstead and Rockaway Beach	9:45 A. M.
4:10 P. M.—Fire Island and Patchogue Ex.	10:05 A. M.
4:40 P. M.—Patchogue Acc'n, connecting Rockaway and Hempstead	9:00 A. M.
5:10 P. M.—Hempstead and Rockaway Ex.	8:40 A. M.
5:40 P. M.—Islip Acc'n, connecting Hempstead and Rockaway	8:05 A. M.
6:40 P. M.—Babylon Acc'n, connecting Hempstead and Rockaway	6:46 A. M.
9:30 A. M.—Sundays only, from Bushwick-av. for Patchogue, Hempstead, and Rockaway Beach, arriving at Bushwick at	7:00 P. M.

Baggage checked at Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York; or South 8th-st., Brooklyn.

L. S. CANFIELD, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-St.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Boston Express via Springfield, at 8:05 and 10 A. M. and 8:05 P. M., via Shore Line, at 1 and 9:07 P. M.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:05, 10, (Ex.,) A. M.; 12 M.; 1, (Ex.,) 3, (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:35, and 5:10, (Local Ex.,) 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:07, (Ex.,) P. M.

To South Norwalk at 3:15 (Ex.) and 6:35 P. M.

To Stamford at 10:10 A. M., 2:20, 3:15, 4:45, 5:40, 6, and 7:20 P. M.

The 8:05 P. M. Express stops at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and the 9:07 P. M. Express at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7:05 P. M. via Springfield, and 9:07 P. M. via Providence.

Drawing-room Cars on Day Express and Sleeping-cars on Night Express Trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of Company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depots.

JOHN T. MOODY,
Sup't of N. Y. and N. H. Div.

NEW ROUTE TO BABYLON AND FIRE ISLAND

VIA

FLUSHING AND NORTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

Trains leave Hunter's Point for above places at 9 and 11 A. M. and 2:30, 4, (express,) 5, (express,) 5:30, and 6:30 P. M.

Trains leave Babylon at 6:20, 8:20, (express,) 8:30, 10:32 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:40 P. M.

Time by express train, 1 hour 10 minutes.

Time by accommodation train, 1 hour 30 minutes.

Ferry-boats leave foot of East 34th-st., New-York, fifteen minutes before train time, and leave James-slip, foot of Chambers-st., East River, thirty minutes before train time.

Trains leaving Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. connect with boats for Fire Island.

Trains leaving Babylon at 8:20 A. M. and 3:55 P. M. connect with boats from Fire Island.

AUG. 4, 1873. G. H. SHARP, Train Despatcher.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Leave Grand Central Depot, via New-Haven Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.

The 1 o'clock train carries drawing-room cars and reaches Newport in seven hours and ten minutes.

THEODORE WARREN,
Superintendent, Newport, R. I.

FURNITURE.

A. KIMBEL & J. CABUS, FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS and Decorators, will remove from Nos. 928 and 930 Broadway, to their spacious ware-rooms, Nos. 7 and 9 East 20th-st., opposite Lord & Taylor's.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH WATER-cooler—the best meat, fruit, ice, and health preserver in the world. Refrigerators repaired. Send for book.
ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d-st.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' CONCERTO PARLOR ORGANS

are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. The CONCERTO STOP is the best ever placed in any Organ. It is produced by a third set of reeds peculiarly voiced, the EFFECT of which is MOST CHARMING and SOUL STIRRING, while its IMITATION of the HUMAN VOICE is SUPERB. Terms liberal.

A GREAT OFFER. HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway, N. Y., will dispose of 100 PIANOS and ORGANS of first-class makers, including WATERS', at extremely low prices for cash, or part cash, and balance in small monthly payments. New 7-Octave first-class PIANOS, all modern improvements, for $275 cash. Organs $55, $75. DOUBLE-REED ORGANS, $100; 4-STOP, $110; 8-STOP, $125, upwards. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES MAILED for one stamp. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Sunday-Schools, Temperance Societies, Lodges, etc. AGENTS WANTED.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.

A LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT FOR SALE OR RENT, AT
OUVRIER & SONS, MANUFACTURERS,
No. 27 West 13th-st.,
Between 5th and 6th avs.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

CHURCH ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, NO. 40 Downing-st., offer for sale two 12-stop pipe organs, pedal bass; one 8-stop do.; one two rows of keys, 20 stops; above warranted superior tone and finish; organs revoiced and tuned.

J. P. HALE IS MAKING 10,000 PIANOS for the trade cheaper and better than small makers can buy the stock. 35th-st. and 10th-av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL.—SEATS FREE.—THIS CONgregation will worship in Grace Church, Broadway and 10th-st., on SUNDAY. Services at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

ASSOCIATION HALL, 23D-ST., CORNER 4TH-av.—Service of Song on SUNDAY EVENING at 7:30 o'clock, followed by a short address to young men by Prof. B. N. MARTIN. Young men's meetings on THURSDAY EVENINGS at 8 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS at 9 o'clock. Daily union prayer-meeting at 4 o'clock, in the parlor.

ALL SAINTS' FREE CHURCH, CORNER Henry and Scammel sts., New-York, Rev. WM. N. DUNNELL, Rector.—Divine services SUNDAY, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free.

AT ROBINSON HALL, NO. 18 EAST 16TH-ST., conference at 2:30 P. M.; EVENING, at 7:30, a lecture by Mrs. L. C. SMITH; subject—*Non-committalism the Bane of the Nineteenth Century.*

AT TEMPLE HALL, NO. 229 BOWERY, SUNDAY, 17th inst., preaching by Elder WM. SHEPHERD, at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORNER OF Market and Henry sts., Rev. Dr. E. HOPPER, Pastor.—Preaching SUNDAY, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:30 P. M. Seats free; strangers and others are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, MADISON-av., corner 28th-st., Rev. W. T. SABINE, Rector.—SUNDAY services throughout the Summer, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, 57TH-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., Rev. U. T. TRACY, Rector.—SUNDAY services at 10:45 A. M.; Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 42D-st., (south-side,) between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M., by Rev. P. S. EVANS. Strangers made welcome.

FIFTY-THIRD-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner 7th-av.—M. C. LOCKWOOD, the popular young preacher, will preach MORNING and EVENING. Subjects, A. M.—*Mary, Mother of Christ;* P. M., *The To-morrow of Sin.*

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, 39TH-ST. AND Park-av.—Preaching 10:30 A. M. and 7:45, EVENING, by Rev. Mr. WESTOVER; Sunday-school, 9 A. M.; prayer-meeting, 7:15 P. M., also WEDNESDAY EVENING. Strangers cordially invited.

FREE TABERNACLE OF THE M. E. CHURCH, 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Seats free; the public welcome.

FIFTH UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY.—REV. I. M. ATWOOD, Plimpton Hall, corner 9th and Stuyvesant sts., next SUNDAY at 11 A. M. Subject—*He could not be Hid.*

HEAR HIM!—THE MAN SENT OF GOD, WHO IS so much belied by "the organ of the slums"—the papist *Herald*—will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Subject—*The End of Antichrist, and that Time of Trouble Impending.*—Daniel, xii. 1.

HON. J. C. GIBBS, SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBlic Instruction State of Florida, will speak to the citizens of New-York on the *Duty of the North and South in the Work of Reconciliation,* on SUNDAY EVENING, 17th inst., 8 o'clock, at the Shiloh Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. Garnet, Pastor, now worshiping at Republican Hall, Broadway and 23d-st.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.; preaching by Rev. SPENCER L. FINNEY. The usual services will be held in this Church during August.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING SUNDAY in the church corner of Catherine and Madison sts., at 10:45 A. M., and 7:30 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, at 3 P. M.; at No. 278 Water-st., by Rev. O. B. BIDWELL; and at No. 275 West-st. by the Associate Pastor, Rev. BENJ. F. MILLARD.

OLD JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. N. Y. CHENEY, SUNDAY, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Seats free; all cordially invited.

REV. MR. KENDRICK, PASTOR FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, Grand-st., Williamsburg, near 5th, will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10:30 o'clock, on the *True Relations of Husbands and Wives.* EVENING at 7:45. Topic—*The Glory of the Heavens.* Seats free.

REV. WM. H. McKIE, OF NEW-YORK, A YOUNG man of note for his earnestness, piety, zeal, and diligence in the cause of his Master, will preach in the Eighteenth-street Methodist Episcopal Church, SABBATH MORNING.

REV. DAVID B. JUTTEN, PASTOR SIXTEENTH Baptist Church, West 16th-st., near 8th-av., will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10:30, EVENING at 7:45. The Pastor will preach every SABBATH during the Summer at the same house. All are made welcome.

REV. J. D. FULTON WILL PREACH IN MADIson-avenue Baptist Church, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st., on SUNDAY at 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., WILL PREACH on SUNDAY MORNING, in the temporary Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 47th-st., at 10:30 o'clock.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av.—Free seats. SUNDAY, Holy Communion at 7 A. M. Rev. Mr. CHAMBERLIN will preach at 10:30 A. M., and Rev. Mr. MCILROY at 4:30 P. M. The service for deaf-mutes at 2:45 P. M. will be conducted by Mr. SAMUEL A. ADAMS.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., BEtween Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, Aug. 17, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. by Rev. J. B. WAKELEY, D. D.

SECOND REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATION, Continental Hall, south-west corner 34th-st. and 8th-av.—Services 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. by Rev. D. MCCALISTER. All are welcome.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. W. H. BOOLE, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. This Church will be open during the Summer.

THE UNIVERSITY-PLACE CHURCH, DR. BOOTH'S, will be open all Summer. Dr. CHARLES A. AIKEN, of Princeton, will preach on SUNDAY next, at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. The Church is one block west of Broadway, on 10th-st.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. JNO. TEAS will preach SABBATH MORNING and EVENING at 10:30 and 7:45. Strangers welcome.

DIVIDENDS.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,

NO. 59 BROADWAY.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, J. C. BABCOCK, TREASURER,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1873.

The Board of Managers of this Company have declared a Dividend of Two Dollars per share, payable on and after Sept. 1 proximo, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer-books.

The transfer-books will be closed from 2 P. M., Aug. 18, to the morning of Sept. 2.

J. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Quarterly Dividend of this Company at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum, on the new guaranteed stock, will be paid on and after Sept. 1 proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York.

The transfer-books will close on the 15th inst., and reopen on the 2d of September.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent., payable on and after MONDAY, Aug. 18, 1873.

J. K. VAN RENSSELAER, Secretary.

HELP WANTED.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT A FEW ENergetic men for the various departments of their retail store; only experienced, first-class hands need apply, by letter or to the MANAGER, Broadway and 10th-st.

A RETAIL BROADWAY CLOTHING-HOUSE desires to engage one or two salesmen; liberal engagements will be made with those controlling a desirable trade. Address C. & D., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

WANTED, TWENTY SALESMEN.—PROF. JOHNson's French-American blacking, the best in the world; new starch-gloss, patent blue-bags; paid salary and commission. Call or address with postage-stamp, for circulars, J. T. JOHNSON, Myrtle-av. and Broadway, Brooklyn.

DRY GOODS.

BATHING SUITS,

Gauze Merino Underwear,

Trouser-Fitting Drawers,

Lisle Thread Underwear,

FANCY HOSIERY,

All at Reduced Prices.

UNION ADAMS & CO.,

NO. 637 BROADWAY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO A DECREE OF THE HIGH Court of Chancery, made in a cause of LIMBERT, on behalf of himself and others, against THE MINERAL HILL SILVER MINES COMPANY LIMITED, and others, the persons entitled to the outstanding and unpaid debentures issued by the defendants, The Mineral Hill Silver Mines Company Limited, are, on or before the 1st day of October 1873, to send by post, prepaid, to Mr. William Turquand, of No. 16 Tokenhouse Yard, London, the liquidator of The Mineral Hill Silver Mines Company Limited, their Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims in respect of such debentures, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree. Every person entitled to such outstanding and unpaid debentures is by himself or his solicitor, to produce the debenture or debentures in respect of which he claims before his Honor, the Vice Chancellor, Sir Richard Malins, at his chambers, situated at No. 3 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, Middlesex, on Thursday, the 6th day of November, 1873, at 12 o'clock at noon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims, or to forward his debenture to the said Mr. Turquand, for production as aforesaid.—Dated this 19th day of July, 1873.

E. W. WALKER, Chief Clerk.

ANTHONY PULBROOK, 28 Threadneedle-street, London, E. C., Plaintiff's Solicitor.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—CHARLES W. DINGLEY, plaintiff, against JAMES WILSON and MARY E. WILSON, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at Brooklyn, in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 73 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seven hundred and nine dollars and ten cents, with interest from the 23d day of January, 1873, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated July 15, 1873.

CHARLES JONES, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 73 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings on July 18, 1873.
CHARLES JONES,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

au16-law6wSat*

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A LADY WHO HAS HAD MANY YEARS' experience in managing a large household, desires a situation as housekeeper in a first-class family, or in a ladies' school; highest reference given. Address Mrs. HOOD JENNINGS, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

COOK.—BY A NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS GIRL TO DO cooking, washing, and ironing, or general housework; will be found a respectful, intelligent, and economical servant, good cook, and an excellent washer and ironer. Call at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A VERY CAPABLE SWEDISH WOMAN of thirty years as cook in a gentleman's house; is qualified to perform anything in the culinary art, either French or American; good reference; no objections to the country. Call at No. 106 6th-av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW, AS FIRST-class cook and housekeeper in a widower's family; is thoroughly experienced; first-class City reference. Can be seen at No. 169 West 22d-st.

COOK.—A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG WOMAN TO COOK, wash, and iron for small family, or to do cooking alone; good reference. Call at No. 220 West 27th-st., first floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable German girl to cook, wash, and iron, or to do general house-work. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., first floor, Room No. 1.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT AND REliable young woman, in a private family; is a good cook and thorough laundress; is willing and obliging; has unexceptionable references; understands her work thoroughly; no objections to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A STOUT, HEALTHY NORwegian girl, with good reference, in a private family, to do the general work; is willing and obliging; or would go as chamber-maid, &c.; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th-av., over blue store.

HOUSE-WORK, OR COOK, WASH, AND Iron.—By an American young woman, lately from the East; very respectable, neat, and settled looking; good cook, good washer and ironer and bread maker; country or City; best references. Call at 335 4th-av.

NURSE.—BY A VERY CAPABLE WOMAN, AS monthly nurse, or would take charge of an invalid; good references. Call at No. 22 West 33d-st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED GERman girl, to take care of children, or as chamber-maid. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., first floor, Room No. 1.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, (GERman;) understands the care and management of horses and carriages; is a careful driver; sober, honest, and industrious; best City references from last and former employers. Call or address M. H., Coachman, No. 208 West 32d-st.

COACHMAN AND PLAIN GARDENER—Cook, &c.—By a man and wife, no children; man is a good coachman and groom, also can milk, take care of poultry, cows, and do gardening; wife is a good cook, also a nice washer and ironer, and can do general house-work; good recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROcure a situation for his coachman; has been with present employer six years; is sober, honest, trustworthy; careful driver, and one of the best horsemen in the country. Address E. K., Box No. 230 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROcure a situation for his coachman; has been with present employer six years; is sober, honest, trustworthy; careful driver, and one of the best horsemen in the country. Address D. K. J., Box No. 230 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN, FARMER, &c.—BY A GERMAN, aged twenty-three years; can take care of and drive horses, do plain gardening, milk, and all parts of farm-work; good recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A GERMAN WHO CAN take care of and drive horses, do plain gardening, milk, and also farm-work; good recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A REspectable man, who can take care of horses and cattle, drive, do plain gardening, mow lawn, edge walks, milk, &c.; good recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

FARMER—DAIRY, &c.—HOUSE-WORK.—By a respectable married couple; man is experienced in all branches of farm-work, butter, cheese-making, &c.; wife is a good cook, washer, and ironer; can milk and do all branches of house-work; good recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GARDENER.—AS HEAD GARDENER; WIFE would do dairy work; no family; wages not so much an object as a permanent situation; good references. Call or address J. F., care of W. C. Wilson, No. 43 West 14th-st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WHO THORoughly understands the care of fruit, flowers, and all kinds of vegetables, and can give nine years' reference from last employer; can be seen for three days. Address A. Kelly, Riverdale Post-office.

GARDENER.—BY A SWEDE; USED TO HARD work; speaks and writes the English language; is a good gardener and groom; willing to make himself generally useful. Address A. B., Box No. 235 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SOBER AND INDUSTRIOUS Protestant man; has a small family; give a description of your garden department, with wages. Address Thomas Agnew, Goshen, Orange County, N. Y.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO THORoughly understands his business in all its branches; can give good recommendations. Address M. D., Box No. 241 *Times* Office, for three days.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDE, who is temperate and industrious; can do plain gardening, edge walks, mow lawn, tend furnace, take care of horses, cattle, and poultry, drive, &c. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Account-books made to any pattern.

GUERLAIN, 15 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.—Ambrosial cream for shaving. Fashionable perfumes for the handkerchief. Eau Lustrale for the hair. Eau de Cologne, (preparation speciale.)

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
at the TIMES Up-town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.
and the TIMES West-side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

SADDLER'S GOODS.

In large stock including Horse-sheets and Blankets, Fly-nets, whips, English Saddles, Bits, Stirrups and Spurs, Horse-brushes, Carriage-robes and Lap-dusters, Chamois-skins, at
HARMER, HAYS & CO.,
No. 72 Beekman-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

BOARDING IN NEW-YORK CITY.—ONE OF the most desirable places in the City for transient or permanent boarding is at the Home of Health, Nos. 39 and 41 West 26th-st., near Madison-square, between Broadway and 6th-av. Elegant suites and single rooms. Table excellent. Turkish, electric, and other baths. Board is given with or without rooms and rooms with or without board. Transient boarders or lodgers received at all times, day or night.

NO. 2 WEST 39TH-ST., FIRST HOUSE FROM 5th-av.—Handsomely-furnished suites of apartments, consisting of parlor, three bedrooms, and bath, with private table; also, smaller suites, without private table.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., WITH board, handsome rooms en suite or singly; house and table first-class; transient parties taken at Summer prices.

SUIT OF ROOMS, SECOND FLOOR, WITH board, to a family of adults, and front third story; first-class house; references. No. 58 West 19th-st.

NO. 250 MADISON-AV.—TWO SUITES OF rooms, elegantly furnished, to let to families, with private table; also rooms for single gentlemen.

NO. 21 WEST 31ST-ST.—VERY PLEASANT rooms, with permanent board, for gentlemen or families. References exchanged.

NO. 63 PARK-AV., CITY.—DESIRABLE ROOMS with board for families; with or without private table.

NO. 314 5TH-AV.—LARGE AND ELEGANT rooms for families or gentlemen, with or without board; references.

NO. 33 WEST 33D-ST.—SECOND FLOOR EN suite; also family and hall rooms; superior board.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS'

West Point Hotel

will remain open until Oct. 1. For particulars address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

FIFTIETH SEASON.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

Open from June 10 to Oct 1.

Twelve miles from Catskill, N. Y. Accessible by the best mountain road in the country. Elevation above the Hudson River, 3,000 feet. View, extending over about 10,000 square miles, unsurpassed for beauty by any in the world. Celebrated for its invigorating atmosphere. Temperature at all times 15 to 20 degrees lower than New-York City. W. U. Telegraph in the hotel.

JAMES E. BEACH, agent at Catskill for CHAS. A. BEACH'S MOUNTAIN HOUSE STAGES AND CARRIAGES, will be in attendance upon the arrival of the trains of the Hudson River Railroad and the boats from Albany and New-York.

CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open June 15. House, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; pleasure grounds, extended and improved; first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boat and cars.

Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

SURF HOTEL,

FIRE ISLAND.

Through tickets, and baggage checked, by South-side Railroad trains, leaving South 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

HIGHLAND HOUSE,

GARRISON, N. Y.

Will remain open until October 1.

Terms easy. Apply or address
G. F. & W. D. GARRISON.

SOUTH ORANGE MOUNTAIN HOUSE, MONTROSE STATION, N. J.—A few rooms, recently vacated, to let, with board, at this popular, first-class hotel; to parties desiring the best of accommodation at one of the healthiest and most accessible hotels near New-York this is a rare chance; sixty minutes from foot of Barclay-st., via Morris and Essex Railroad; thirty-six trains daily.

C. HITZELBERGER, Proprietor.

WAUMBEK HOUSE, JEFFERSON, N. H., WILL be open for the season, June 1; location and scenery unequaled for grandeur and beauty; situated on the side of Mount Starr King—the White, Franconia, and Green Mountain Ranges being in full view; hay fever, catarrh, asthmatic complaints immediately relieved. Send for circulars.

MERRILL & PLAISTED, Proprietors.
JEFFERSON, N. H., May 1, 1873.

RIVERSIDE HOUSE, 152D-ST., ON THE HUDson.—The best of accommodations at reasonable rates. Applications received for Fall and Winter board. Twenty minutes from Thirtieth-street Depot.

PAULL & DUNCALF.

WOODSBURG PAVILION, WOODSBURG, Long Island.—This magnificent hotel will be opened June 1. Can be reached by South-side or Long Island Railroad. For terms, &c., address
N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

OCEAN HOUSE, SWAMPSCOTT, MASS., NOW open for permanent or transient boarders.
E. N. WARDWELL, Proprietor.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A SUITE OF UNfurnished rooms, (private house preferred,) with or without board; location must be between 15th and 40th sts. and 4th and 8th avs., and no moving in May next; best of references given and expected. Address, stating terms, location, &c., FREIGHT, No. 291 Broadway.

BOARD WANTED—DURING THE WINTER months, by a gentleman, wife, and three children; three rooms, between Lexington and 6th avs.; not below 34th-st.; terms not to exceed $50 per week; references exchanged. Address Box No. 3,287 Post-office.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

RONDOUT AND OSWEGO RAILROAD COMPANY BONDS AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 20, at 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

(For account of whom it may concern,)

$40,000 Rondout and Oswego Railroad Company first mortgage seven per cent. gold bonds (hypothecated); $1,000 each.

J. A. DUNN, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A CHATtel Mortgage I shall expose for sale at public auction on SATURDAY, Aug. 16, 1873, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 152 West 28th-st., the contents of a lager-beer saloon at said premises.

ALBERT WEBER, Attorney for Mortgagee.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB—THIS DAY, (SATurday,) Aug. 16, at 11½ o'clock, within their store: 1,200 boxes Menton Lemons, balance cargo E. Miller, landing on Pier No. 14 East River.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BERNARD ARONSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Bernard Aronson, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 4th day of September, A. D. 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

OLIVER FISKE,
Marshal.—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PETER JACKSON and JOHN H. STEINMETZ, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Peter Jackson and John H. Steinmetz, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other debts of each of them, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 25th day of August, 1873, at 11 o'clock, A.M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of August, 1873.

GEO. F. BETTS,
Clerk.

au2-law3wS*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE MULLER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that the second, third, and final general meetings of the creditors of the above-named bankrupt will be held at No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of August, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of, and before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., the Register in Bankruptcy in charge of the above-entitled matter, for the purposes mentioned in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867; that I have filed my final account as assignee of the estate of said bankrupt with the said register, and that at said meetings I shall apply to the Court for a settlement of my said account, and for a discharge from all liability as assignee aforesaid, in accordance with the provisions of the said twenty-eighth section.—Dated Aug. 14, 1873.

ERNEST L. SMITH, Assignee,
11th-av. and West 26th-st., New-York City.

DENTISTRY.

A BEAUTIFUL SET OF TEETH, $8.—SINgle, $1; fillings, $1; extracting with gas, 50c. No. 262 6th-av., 16th and 17th sts. Remember, No. 262.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., bet 7th and 8th avs.

AMUSEMENTS.

ENORMOUS
SUCCESS
of the
VOKES.

THE HOUSE
CRAMMED
to the
DOORS
nightly
by the
most refined and
elegant
audiences.
EVERYBODY
DELIGHTED.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor...Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager.........Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8.
SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30.
Carriages may be ordered at 10:30.

EVERY NIGHT and at the SATURDAY MATINEE, the inimitable VOKES FAMILY in their new AMERICAN PLAY, FUN IN A FOG, declared by the Press and the public to be the BEST PIECE IN THE VOKES' REPERTOIRE. Preceding which every night the admirable two-act drama, OLD PHIL'S BIRTHDAY. TO AVOID THE CRUSH AT THE DOORS IN THE EVENING SEATS SHOULD BE SECURED IN ADVANCE. Box-office open every day from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Places may be secured TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE. Mail or telegraph orders will receive prompt attention.

SATURDAY, AUG. 16;
FIRST
FUN IN A FOG
MATINEE.

WALLACK'S.
Engagement of
Mr.
DION BOUCICAULT.
This eminent comedian
will appear EVERY NIGHT
in his grand emotional play,
in five acts,
MIMI,
in which Miss Kitty Blanchard, Mrs. F. Foster, Miss M. Wells, Miss Vandyke, Mr. W. H. Crisp, Mr. E. Lamb, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. J. Howson, Mr. Bradley will appear.
The part of
MIMI
by
Miss KATHARINE ROGERS.
Second MIMI MATINEE, Aug. 16.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. J. W. ALBAUGH.
UNANIMOUS VERDICT OF SUCCESS.
FIRST AND ONLY MATINEE.

FIRST and ONLY MATINEE at 2.	The celebrated artists, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. ALBAUGH, in the entirely new drama, WATCH AND WAIT; or, THROUGH FIRE.	LAST NIGHT at 8.

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 18—POVERTY FLAT.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
THEO. THOMAS'
UNEQUALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS,
THIS AND EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
Admission, 50 cents; packages containing twelve tickets, $4, at the usual places; private boxes $2 extra.
EVERY THURSDAY, GRAND EXTRA CONCERT.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room B.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 1,207 Broadway. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold. LINDO BROS.

EXCURSIONS.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.
FIFTH POPULAR
SUNDAY EXCURSION
OF THE FLOATING PALACE STEAMER
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
LEAVING PIER NO. 28 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF MURRAY-ST.,
SUNDAY, AUG. 17, 1873, AT 9:40 A. M.,
STOPPING AT SANDY HOOK TO LEAVE
PASSENGERS FOR LONG BRANCH,
THENCE OUT ON THE BROAD ATLANTIC.
A TRIP TO SEA
ON SUCH A MAGNIFICENT STEAMER AS THE
PLYMOUTH ROCK
IS A LUXURY, INDEED, AND CANNOT OFTEN BE
INDULGED IN. IT AFFORDS MAGNIFICENT VIEWS
OF THE HARBOR, FORTS, LIGHT-SHIPS, &c.
AND AS THIS FLOATING PALACE STEAMS DOWN
OUR SOUTHERN COAST, PASSING LONG BRANCH,
OCEAN GROVE, SEA GIRT, &c., THE PICTURE IS
TRULY BEAUTIFUL.
MUSIC BY KEATING'S CELEBRATED BAND.
THE PLYMOUTH RESTAURANT
OFFERS THE DELICACIES OF THE SEASON.
TICKETS ONLY ONE DOLLAR.

DAILY EXCURSIONS

By the popular steamer
ARROWSMITH,
From Pier No. 36 East River, at 9 and 33d-st. at 9:15 A. M., through the East River and Long Island Sound to
SEA CLIFF GROVE,
Where, besides the unsurpassed facilities for bathing, fishing, boating, &c., a beautiful and
FREE GROVE
Is fully provided with Spring water, Tables, Seats, &c., &c., for the use of all Church, Sunday-school, family, and other orderly excursionists.
No spirituous liquors or disorderly persons are permitted on the grounds.
Tickets may be secured on steamer. For the trip 50 cents; children half price.

H. B. CROSSETT'S EXCURSION OFFICE removed temporarily to No. 391 West-st., above Christopher-st. Steamer Wyoming, barges Sarah Smith, Chicago, Caledonia, and Republic; Oriental Grove, Excelsior Park, Iona Island, and Eaglewood.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GUSTAV HEINRICH WITTHAUS, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Rudolph August Witthaus, No. 34 West 35th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of September next.—Dated, New-York, the 19th day of March, 1873.

JULIA CATHARINE WITTHAUS,
RUDOLPH AUGUST WITTHAUS,
FRANCIS TILLOU,
EDWIN JULIUS WITTHAUS,
GUSTAVUS HENRY WITTHAUS, Jr.,
Executrix and executors.

m22-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID S. BROWN, late of the City of New-York, soap manufacturer, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, No. 10 Peck-slip, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of April, 1873.

FRANKLIN BROWN,
SAMUEL BROWN,
Executors.

a5-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY LEGER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Judah, Dickinson & Goldschmidt, Nos. 59 and 61 Liberty-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of August, 1873.

ERNEST MILLET,
JAMES SAXTON, } Executors.
ALFRED DICKINSON,

au16-law6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEONARD LEE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, office of C. Minor & D. B. Jaques, No. 25 Chambers-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of June, 1873.

W. F. HAVEMEYER, Executor, &c.

je28-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES K. TRASK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, Nos. 5 and 6 Washington Market, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of April, 1873.

GEO. H. CHASE, } Executors.
HALSEY W. KNAPP,

ap26-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY C. JAMES, late of the City of Upper Alton, Ill., deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 84 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of July, 1873.

CORNELIUS H. CLARK,
Administrator.

jy26 law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS BAILEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of A. V. W. Van Vechten, No. 46 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of April, 1873.

HANNAH BAILEY, Executrix.

ap5-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES MORGAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 39 William-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of June, 1873.

EDWARD MORGAN, Executor.

je7-law6mS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, and according to law, to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH McLEOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the subscriber's office and place of transacting business, No. 74 (seventy-four) Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of February, 1873.

JOHN M. MASON, Executor.

f22-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Esq., late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the General Theological Seminary, Ninth-avenue and West Twentieth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of August, 1873.

GEORGE FRANKLIN SEYMOUR,
Executor.

au8-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL GILMARTIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 104 Madison-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of July, 1873. CATHERINE GILMARTIN,
Administratrix.

au2-law6mS*

STREET PAVEMENTS.

SOUTH FIFTH-AVENUE.

COMMUNICATION FROM CONTROLLER GREEN TO MAYOR HAVEMEYER—THE GUIDET CONTRACTS.

The following communication on the subject of one of the street-pavement jobs was transmitted some time ago by the Controller to his Honor the Mayor. It possesses an additional interest at this moment, in view of the discussion lately going on as to the estimates for this class of public improvement:

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 5, 1873.

Hon. Wm. F. Havemeyer, Mayor, &c.:

SIR: With the view of asking your aid in efforts to correct the wrongs imposed upon tax-payers and property-holders, through contracts improperly, if not unlawfully, entered into by the Department of Public Works, without public advertisement and letting to the lowest bidder, and referring to certain communications heretofore made to the Commissioner of Public Works on the subject, I now ask your attention especially to certain public works for paving with stone blocks South Fifth-avenue, from Canal-street to Fourth-street, and Church-street, from Fulton-street to Morris-street.

Both of these contracts are dated June 19, 1872, and were made with Mr. Charles Guidet by Mr. George M. Van Nort, Commissioner of Public Works, under the provisions of a law covering a variety of jobs pushed through at the heel of the session of the Legislature of 1872, without a proper understanding of the nature of the act, which professedly, by its original title, was "An act in relation to the Croton Aqueduct."

It was under the same act that the Boulevard and other public works, which, up to that time, had been in charge of the Department of Public Parks, were transferred to the charge of the Department of Public Works.

Under this law the Commissioner of Public Works assumed the right to make contracts for paving South Fifth-avenue and Church-street without public advertisement or competitive bids, according to the laws regulating contracts for public works of this character, and he entered into agreements with Mr. Guidet for paving South Fifth-avenue and Church-street with "Guidet improved stone pavement," so called, at a price, as I am informed, fifty per cent. more than the value of the pavement, and it is believed at the same per cent. more than it could be contracted for under the competition of public bids.

The cost of these works under the agreements made with Mr. Guidet at the prices named therein is as follows:

Paving South Fifth-avenue	$92,889 48
Paving Church-street	65,261 09
Total	$158,150 57

Requisition was made by the Department of Public Works for the settlement and adjustment of these claims, which was refused by me on the ground of the illegality of the contracts and the excessive and unreasonable prices charged.

Mr. Guidet thereupon applied for and obtained an order from the Supreme Court to show cause why a writ of mandamus (the favorite method adopted recently to compel payment of claims against the City, because it shuts out a fair trial,) should not issue against the Controller directing him to pay Mr. Guidet the amount demanded by him. To this order of court the Controller replied, and after a consideration of the subject Justice Barrett denied the writ of mandamus.

The work done by Mr. Guidet has been examined thoroughly by experts employed by this department, and reported upon, showing the total amounts of both contracts, and the excess charged above value on each.

The price of the pavement is charged at $6 per square yard, and bridge stones at $1 75 per square foot, instead of $4 and $1 25, respectively, which is a liberal allowance for the work and materials. The amount of the excess of cost of these works above their actual and fair value on

South Fifth-avenue, on the whole contract, is	$30,520 53
On Church-street	21,207 62
Making a total excess on both contracts of	$51,728 15

The exorbitant prices of these contracts is further shown by the affidavit herewith submitted of Mr. Samuel T. Richards, in relation to pavement of the same description contracted to be laid in Newark, N. J.

Reference is also made to the affidavit of Mr. Amos F. Eno in regard to the paving of South Fifth-avenue, showing that Mr. Guidet offered to pave that street with the same pavement as was laid in Broadway, between Fourteenth-street and Bowling-green, for $5 per square yard, on which understanding, it is stated that he and a majority of the property-owners petitioned the Common Council to authorize the work at a price not to exceed that rate.

It will be recollected that the Broadway pavement had a foundation of concrete, which the South Fifth-avenue and Church-street pavements had not. The concrete alone as put down in Broadway cost $2 50 per square yard.

It appears, by a notice in the Newark *Daily Advertiser* of April 26, 1873, relative to the contract for paving Mount Prospect-avenue with stone blocks of the same kind in that city, that this contract for a pavement similar to that laid in South Fifth-avenue was awarded at $2 87 per square yard, and that the bid of Mr. Guidet for the same was about $1 20 more, or $4 07 per square yard, nearly $2 per square yard less than the price given to Mr. Guidet for the same pavements by the Department of Public Works in this City.

Mr. Guidet sets up a claim for a patent for the stone pavement, which is believed to be of no practical value or importance. There are but few of the modifications in the form and method of laying stone or Belgian pavements of any value that have not been known and applied here and in Europe for many years, and this claim for a patent, to justify the exaction of a higher price, is believed to be but little more than a mere pretext for extra charges.

Reference is made to a copy of an opinion delivered recently by Judge Benedict, of the United States Circuit Court, on an application of Charles Guidet for an injunction to restrain the authorities of Brooklyn from executing a contract for paving Henry-street, in that city, with a stone pavement which Guidet claimed was an infringement on his patent. The decision denied the application for an injunction for want of evidence of the validity of the patent.

The following list of bids received by the Department of City Works of Brooklyn for paving Henry-street, in that city, shows that other bids were much lower than that made by Mr. Guidet for this work, and, as stated by Judge Benedict, that his price "exceeds by some thirty-four per cent. the price at which other parties have offered to lay down the pavement called for by the specifications in question:"

BIDS DATED NOV. 20, 1872.

Bidders.	Pavement, 5,810 yards.	New Bridge.	Relay.	Curb.	Reset Curb, 600 feet.	Total.
Chas. Guidet	$5 75	$1 14	4	$ 80	25	$33,692 50
C. Freel & Co.	4 95	1 00	10	75	15	28,984 50
Scrimshaw Pavem't Co.	4 90	1 14	14	95	25	28,784 00
John M. Bonesteel	4 50	1 00	14	85	20	26,415 00
Geo. E. Swift	4 49	40	8	1 85	16	26,536 90
James Dillon	4 50	90	25	90	20	26,425 00
Hanlon & McCann	4 30	95	10	95	30	25,323 00

The contract was awarded to the lowest bidder, Hanlon & McCann.

The fact is clear, therefore, that the price charged by Mr. Guidet for stone pavement is very much higher than the same pavement can be laid for by other parties, and that the claim for the excess charged rests upon the assumption of the validity of a patent which has not been acquiesced in by other contractors, nor, so far as known, sustained by the courts.

The law under which the contracts for these pavements were entered into by the Department of Public Works provides that the work may be done by day's work or by contract, but when a contract is made it should be entered into in the usual way, only with the lowest bidder, after due public advertisement and consideration of the bids.

If it is claimed that the law authorizes in this case a departure from the customary method of letting work publicly, it would seem that ordinary prudence would forbid the letting of work at a price largely exceeding its fair value.

Very respectfully,
ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—Samuel T. Richards, residing at No. 55 Parker-street, in the City of Newark, N. J., being duly sworn, doth depose and say: That he is familiar with the pavement which has been recently finished in South Fifth-avenue, in the City of New-York, between Fourth and Canal streets, designated as "Guidet pavement," and laid by Chas. Guidet, contractor, under direction of the Department of Public Works.

A person by the name of Samuel Barber, of Elizabeth, N. J., has contracted to lay, and is now laying for the City of Newark, N. J., a pavement in Broad-street, in said City, to be precisely similar to that in South Fifth-avenue, New-York, in dimensions of blocks, manner of laying, &c., for the sum of *three dollars and nineteen cents* per square yard. No bridge stones are called for by the contract, but this deponent was informed by the foreman of the work that the cost of the same if required would be about seventy-five cents per square foot. The blocks are granite, furnished by a quarry at Westerly, Rhode Island, and are of full quality of stone, and as this deponent believes, of equal quality with the granite blocks laid in South Fifth-avenue, New-York.

The foreman on the work in Broad-street, Newark, is a German, and was formerly in the employ of Mr. Guidet, and as deponent understands, was engaged in the work of paving Broadway, New-York, under said Guidet. This deponent was further informed by the foreman referred to, that Mr. Guidet has not laid the pavement in South Fifth-avenue, New-York, in accordance with his pretended patent for the "Guidet Pavement" in respect to the trimming or beveling of the edges on the surface-side of the stone blocks.

SAMUEL T. RICHARDS.

Sworn to before me this 26th day of April, 1873.
C. W. LAWRENCE, Notary Public City and County of New-York.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—Amos F. Eno, being first duly sworn, deposes as follows: For several years last past I have owned and still own property on Laurens-street, now known as South Fifth-avenue. The cobble-stone pavement of Laurens-street was removed soon after the widening, and for some months that street was without a pavement. Early in the year 1871, I called upon Chas. Guidet, to learn from him at what price he would lay his pavement in South Fifth-avenue, and was informed by him that he would lay pavement, same as was laid in Broadway, between Fourteenth-street and Bowling-green, for five dollars ($5) per square yard. A petition was then drawn up by me requesting the Common Council to authorize the paving of South Fifth-avenue with stone pavement similar to pavement in Broadway, between Fourteenth-street and Bowling-green, provided same could be done at a cost not to exceed five dollars per square yard. This petition was signed by parties representing a majority of property in the street, and was presented to the Common Council.

AMOS F. ENO.

Sworn to before me this 25th day of April, 1873.
H. ERSKINE SMITH, Notary Public New-York County.

THE HARLEM RAILROAD.

CONTINUED INVESTIGATION, DISCLOSING THE SAME CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE—A PERILOUS TASK.

Our reporter resumed his explorations along the brink of the chasm on the Fourth-avenue Railroad, yesterday, having said farewell to his friends, made his will, bequeathing large amounts of his property for the foundation of various charities, and having stationed aids at several points to receive his notes, so that should the daring explorer fall into the abyss and lose his life, the information obtained at such a sacrifice might not be lost to the world. Beginning at Eightieth-street—carefully adjusting the life-line around his waist, and planting his alpen stock firmly in front of him—the explorer ventured near the edge of the precipice, which was once upon a time solid earth, and called Fourth-avenue. The same criminal negligence, in the way of absence of precautions, that characterized the lower part of the improvement, described in a previous article, was observable here. The cutting extended nearly to the sidewalk on both sides of the avenue, even where the roadway of Eightieth-street should have crossed; and not only was there no temporary bridge to permit of "the free use of the street by the public," which the law expressly provides for, but no measures seemed to have been taken to prevent passers-by from falling into the trench. On the west side of the avenue, at Eightieth-street, there were irregular piles of stone and earth which might serve as a rude barricade, but at the easterly crossing, by far the more important, there were absolutely no barriers whatever, and no pretense of any, neither on the sidewalks nor in the roadway. What is left of the sidewalks on this portion of the avenue, as well as for some distance above and below, is full of holes from being undermined and washed away; and even supposing that one might succeed in keeping at an apparently safe distance from the excavation, in walking along the avenue at night, he would be in constant danger of falling into these traps, which seem small only by comparison with the deeper trench, so that in avoiding Scylla one would be almost certain to come upon Charybdis.

At Eighty-first-street there was no bridge. A partial protection on the east crossing might prevent vehicles from being driven into the hole, but on the west side there was nothing at all to save the lives of unfortunates who might find themselves there after dark. The railroad is some distance below the street-level along this part of the avenue, so that the residents have the small comfort of knowing that they, at least, unlike their neighbors living further down, do not incur the double dangers of being run over on the railroad as well as crushed in the trench.

At Eighty-second-street one of the old bridges over the old cutting for the railroad in the middle of the street still remains, and at this point it is possible to cross the avenue; but the earth on the sides of the walls of the cut has been removed close up to the roadway of the street leading to the bridge, so that there is a steep descent on either side. On the eastern side of the avenue logs have been placed so as partially to protect those approaching the bridge, but on the west this has been neglected. At Eighty-third-street the cutting extends to the curbing, and a few stones in the middle of the street are the only "barriers," but as one would be apt to fall into the excavation before he reached the stones, it is very apparent that they are not of much use as a precaution. At Eighty-fourth-street, one of the old bridges still stands, and the contractors have left earth enough on the avenue to approach it, with much jolting and considerable danger. Another crossing remains unmolested at Eighty-fifth-street, and there are a few rocks piled up at the brink of the trench at one side. The whole forms a very incomplete guard, but even this much has not been done on the other side, and the place is dangerous.

The best of the barriers seen along the whole line of yesterday's investigations was at the intersection of Eighty-sixth-street. Whether the close proximity of the Police Station-house to this corner had anything to do with the fact can only be surmised; but certain it is that rusty rails, telegraph-poles, heavy timbers, and piles of rocks have been so arranged as to barricade the street pretty effectually on the east side, stopping a little too short and too close to the trench on the west crossing. Eighty-seventh-street is impassable at the crossing, and the barricade was altogether too close and a very feeble affair indeed.

At Eighty-eighth-street the road runs under a tunnel, coming out again in a very deep open cutting, about 100 feet below the street level, at Ninety-fourth-street. At the former street the crossing is very bad, the excavations being continued along both sides of the walls of the tunnel; and if there is not quite so much danger along its edges as there is further down, it is only because the work has not progressed quite so far. There is a crossing over the tunnel at Eighty-ninth-street, but it is very dangerous. There are deep holes on both sides, and no guards whatever. The sidewalks, also, are full of holes and in a disgraceful condition. At the Ninetieth-street intersection affairs are but little better, a deep and dangerous hole on the east side of the avenue at the crossing guaranteeing certain and speedy death to whoever falls into it. A plank protruded from the hole yesterday, as though the place were a capacious grave to receive the remains, with a headstone capable of recording the names of a great many people.

Approaching Ninety-second-street, the reporter saw a novel and unprecedented sight—something which he had not before seen on the whole line of the Fourth-avenue improvement. Drawing near, doubting his own eyesight, he actually saw, inclosing a circular hole in the street, just beyond the excavation—a fence, a good stout wooden fence, with the sections hooked together at the corners, and strong enough to prevent people exercising ordinary caution from falling into the hole. North of Ninety-second-street was a similar fence, inclosing a like hole. Both openings were very deep, being shafts leading to the mine and to the old railroad tunnel under the street. But even these solitary fences may have been put there, as a resident suggested, not to keep people from killing themselves by falling into the holes, but to keep the miners from being interfered with by such accidents. A short distance on was the principal entrance to the mine, where the hoisting engines and machinery are, and where cars were ascending and descending loaded with tools and with grimy-looking miners carrying lamps in their hats.

In the whole distance traversed yesterday only one street lamp in Fourth-avenue was to be seen, and there was no sign of any warning lights being used at night, by the contractor or railroad officials, at any of the street crossings or elsewhere on the line of the work. The reporter talked with police officers on post there and with many people living along the avenue, and all agreed in stating positively that no lights are hung out at night. Dangerous as the excavations are in the daylight, they are many times more so during the darkness of night, and so they will continue to be as long as the contractor neglects to erect proper barriers and hang danger lanterns at night.

RUSSIA AND AMERICA.

Mr. Alexander Delmar lectured last evening before the members of the New-York Liberal Club, in Plimpton Building, on Russia and America. The lecturer prefaced his remarks by a general reference to the principles of American republicanism, observing that while it extended a hearty welcome to the oppressed of all nationalities, it also professed true Christian moral tenets and desired their extension to all peoples in the world. Russia gloried in a similar civilizing influence, and he pointed to her recent capture of Khiva as opening up a thoroughfare to the ultimate conquest of China. He represented the social life of the Chinese as too revolting for narration, and rejoiced that through the instrumentality of Russia it would be finally rescued from its degrading condition. While the influence of the great European Empire in this direction was increasing that of America was standing still and would remain so until its manufacturing and other interests were developed and its trade and commerce revived.

PROJECTED BROOKLYN ANNEXATION.

The Commissioners appointed to draft a plan for the annexation of the five county towns of Kings County to the City of Brooklyn, held their third meeting yesterday, but beyond the announcement of committees, little was done. Judge Lott presided, and after the meeting came to order, announced the names of the Commissioners appointed on the eleven committees, to consider the subject in the various departments into which it had been divided. The Chairman stated that although committees had been appointed, it would be necessary for the Commissioners to act jointly to a great extent.

Mr. Bergen, of New-Utrecht, inquired whether the Commissioners could change the city charter. The Chairman replied that only such changes could be made as were necessary to carry out consolidation. The Commissioners then adjourned to Wednesday next.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS.

Yesterday Controller Green opened several proposals for supplying the Department of Docks with materials for building Pier No. 1 on the North River. The material called for is 640 voussoirs or arch stones, 483 spandril stones, and 64 stones of rough granite. The Oneeca Quarry Company was the lowest bidder. They propose to supply the voussoirs at $2 05 per cubic foot, the spandril stones at $1 05 per cubic foot, and the rough granite stones at 82½ cents per cubic foot. The bids were opened at the office of the Dock Commission, on Broadway.

SARATOGA RACES.

A COLD AND GLOOMY DAY—THE TRACK HEAVY AND THE FAVORITES BEATEN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 15.—Saratogians assert that yesterday was decidedly the "dirtiest day" that has dawned upon them for many a Summer, and the visitors are inclined to agree with them. The storm begun early in the morning, accompanied by a strong north-east wind, which kept the temperature down to 60°. It raged unremittingly all day and through the night. The bright holiday expression of Saratoga life had suddenly changed to a cold and dispiriting scene, and very few people could be seen out of doors. The bands at the hotels did their best to dispel the pervading gloom with their choicest selections, but with doubtful success. It was a day of wretched monotony. This morning, however, there was a change for the better, and after a protracted struggle the sun managed to rend the clouds enough to show a modest face, but before noon it was clouded over again, and there was a poor prospect for the races. All enthusiasm had departed, and certainly not more than 1,000 people witnessed the sport. The track was very heavy on the home-stretch, and huge mops of sponge were used to suck up the pools of water on the surface. Under these unfavorable auspices, the fifth day of the August meeting began. To add to the disappointment, the first race on the programme was a walk-over for Fellow Craft, and the horse won for its owner, Mr. Littell, $1,400, without a struggle. The favorites in the other races were badly beaten, and the heavy-betting men suffered severely. Many of them are leaving to-day for home "dead broke," as they express it. To-morrow is the last day of the meeting, and an extra steeple-chase will be given.

MILE DASH.

The second race on the card was a free handicap for two-year olds, a dash of one mile, and there were thirteen entered for the consideration of the handicapper, out of which the following seven were announced as accepting their weights, viz.: D. McDaniel & Co.'s b. c., by Asteroid, out of Sue Washington; Geo. H. Rice & Co.'s b. f., by Leamington, out of Verbena; D. J. Crouse's b. c. Culpepper, by Revolver, out of Gentle Annie; Joseph Donahue's ch. c. Dublin, by Kentucky, out of Zaidee: W. Cottrill's b. f. Banneret, by Lexington, out of Banner; Thomas Puryear's ch. f. Juliana, by imp. Leamington, out of Julietta; and Hunter & Travers' br. f. Vengeance, by Censor, out of Nemesis. The excellent running of the Asteroid colt of McDaniel in the sweepstakes on the third day, when he was second to Countess, caused the connoisseurs to think well of him notwithstanding that he was given the top weight, and he sold the favorite in the majority of the pools; but just before the race Col. McDaniel announced his intention not to start him, and Banneret received the favors of the knowing ones at the following figures:

Banneret	$205	$270	$300
Culpepper	215	200	175
Vengeance	80	70	130
Juliana	75	50	70
Dublin	40	50	30
Leamington filly	50	45	50
Total	$665	$685	$755

THE RACE.

After several ineffectual attempts they were sent away with Vengeance in the lead, Dublin second, Juliana third, Culpepper fourth, Banneret fifth, and the Leamington filly sixth. As they went splashing round the turn Dublin rushed to the front, and soon opened away a length before Vengeance, who was two lengths ahead of Juliana, who was two lengths in advance of Culpepper, the Leamington filly fifth, and Banneret in the rear. Dublin kept the pace good, and when they passed the quarter-pole, he was still leading Vengeance a length, while the latter was now three lengths in advance of Juliana, who was a length before Culpepper, who was four lengths in the van of the Leamington filly, the latter being the same distance ahead of Bannerette. As they went along the backstretch Vengeance went up and challenged Dublin, and was soon running at his head, while Culpepper had passed Juliana and was third. Banneret, in the meantime, had passed the Leamington filly and was running in the fifth place. When they passed the half-mile pole Vengeance and Dublin were still on even terms, two lengths ahead of Culpepper, who was three lengths before Juliana, Banneret fifth and Leamington sixth. When they came round the lower turn Dublin shook off Vengeance and again got away a length, while Culpepper began to move up for an effort—the others not improving their positions. Dublin kept up a strong pace through the mud, and when he reached the three-quarter-pole he was still a length in the lead, while Culpepper had passed Vengeance and was leading her half a length. All the others had no show in the race. As they came up the homestretch, Culpepper came with a rush, and reached the head of Dublin; but the effort killed his chances for the race, for he immediately fell back, and, to the disgust of the friends of the favorite, Dublin won with ease by four lengths, in 1:48½. There was a dead heat for second place between Vengeance and Culpepper; Banneret was fourth, several lengths away; Juliana fifth, and the Leamington filly sixth. This was a great blow for the betting men, who thought they had a sure thing for Banneret and Culpepper.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $500, one mile; a free handicap for two-year olds.

Jos. Donahue's ch. c. Dublin, by Kentucky, out of Zaidee, by Belshazzar, 92 pounds	1
D. J. Crouse's b. c. Culpepper, by Revolver, out of Gentle Annie, by Ringgold, 92 pounds	0
Hunter & Travers' br. f. Vengeance, by Censor, out of Nemesis, by Eclipse, 89 pounds	0
W. Cottrill's b. f. Banneret, by Lexington, out of Banner, by imp. Albion, 90 pounds	4
Thomas Puryear's ch. f. Juliana, by Leamington, out of Julietta, by Censor, 90 pounds	5
Geo. H. Rice & Co.'s br. f. by Leamington, out of Verbena, 93 pounds	6

Time—1:48½.

THE MILE AND A HALF.

Concluding the day's sport was a free handicap for all ages, a dash of a mile and a half, and sixteen nominations were made, out of which the following nine were marked as starters, viz.: A. C. Franklin's b. m. Arizona, 5 years, by Lexington, out of imp. Zone, by The Cure; also b. c. Gorlitza, 4 years, by Lexington, out of Schottische, by imp. Albion; Joseph Donahue's ch. h. Business, 4 years, by Revolver, out of Syren, by Oliver; A. B. Lewis & Co.'s b. f. Bessie Lee, 4 years, by Hunter's Lexington, dam by Chorister; W. W. Glenn's ch. c. Nevada, 3 years, by imp. Australian, out of Ada Cheatham, by Lexington; Rice & McCormack's b. f. Sunrise, 3 years, by Planet, out of Ultima by Lexington; also ch. g. John McCormack, 3 years, by Hiawatha out of Rapid Ann by Jack Malone; J. F. Wilson's ch. c. Mart Jordan, 3 years, by Revolver out of Martha C. by imp. Yorkshire, and D. McDaniel & Co's. ch. f. Cora Linn, 3 years, by Lexington out of Dolly Carter by imp. Glencoe. All but Arizona, Sunrise, and Cora Linn appeared when they were summoned to face the starter, and out of the lot Mart Jordan was the favorite, on account of his light weight. It was thought that he could "walk away" from the field without much effort, but Merodac played sad havoc with these calculations and beat his competitors badly. The following quotations will give an idea of the betting on the result:

Mart Jordan	$150	$100	$60
Jno. McCormack	130	85	55
Merodac	55	70	40
Gorlitza	55	70	50
Business	50	70	40
Bessie Lee	20	25	25
Total	$460	$420	$270

THE RACE.

The distance being a mile and a half, they were brought into line at the half-mile pole, and in time they were sent off to a fair start, with Gorlitza first, Bessie Lee second, John McCormack third, Business fourth, Mart Jordan fifth, and Merodac sixth. As they came round the turn Merodac took the fifth position from Jordan and went up among the others. They came up the homestretch in a ruck, with Gorlitza showing the way. When they passed the stand Gorlitza was a length in the lead of McCormack and Bessie Lee, who were together, three lengths before Merodac fourth, Bessie Lee fifth, and Jordan bringing up the rear and unable to maintain the pace. When they went round the turn, Business forged half a length in front of McCormack, while Bessie Lee went up fourth, and Merodac fell back behind her. Business now challenged Gorlitza, and succeeded in getting his head at the latter's saddle-girth. In this manner they passed the quarter-pole two lengths before John McCormack, closely attended by Bessie Lee fourth, and Merodac fifth, Jordan having fallen out of the contest. As they went along the backstretch, Gorlitza had forged a length ahead of Business, while Merodac went past Bessie Lee and McCormack like a shot, and was soon looking very dangerous in the third place. He was not contented with this position, and soon gave Business the go-by, and then began to contest the point with Gorlitza. When they ran past the half-mile pole, Merodac was lapping the quarter of Gorlitza, and running him hard. Business had lost ground and was three lengths behind them, Bessie Lee fourth, John McCormack fifth, and Mart Jordan several lengths behind. As they came round the lower turn Merodac had Gorlitza beaten, and immediately shot out a length in front of him, while Gorlitza was six lengths in advance of Business. When they reached the three-quarter pole Merodac was two lengths from Gorlitza, while all the others were far behind. When they came up the homestretch Gorlitza made a strenuous effort, but Merodac was full of running, and he came away from him, and won the race amid much excitement, by six lengths, in 2:46½; Gorlitza was second, a length before Business, third; Bessie Lee fourth, John McCormack fifth, Mart Jordan sixth. Mr. Stringfield, the trainer of Merodac, told everybody that he expected to win the race, but he was not generally believed, but the few who nursed this "point" into the pool-box made a handsome profit on the investment.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $600; one mile and a half; a free handicap for all ages.

W. W. Glenn's ch. c. Merodac, 3 years, by imp. Australian, out of Ada Cheatham, 89½ pounds	1
A. C. Franklin's b. h. Gorlitza, 4 years, by Lexington, out of Schottische, 102 pounds	2
Jos. Donahue's ch. c. Business, 4 years, by Revolver, out of Syren, 98 pounds	3
A. B. Lewis & Co.'s b. m. Bessie Lee, 4 years, by Hunter's Lexington, dam by Chorister, 97 pounds	4
Rice & McCormack's ch. g. John McCormack, 3 years, by Hiawatha, out of Rapid Ann, 82 pounds	5
J. F. Wilson & Co.'s ch. c. Mart Jordan, 3 years, by Revolver, out of Mattie C., 83 pounds	6

Time—2:46½.

To-morrow brings the meeting of the Saratoga Association to a close, and its conclusion will be marked by what promises to be a brilliant day's sport. There are four races on the programme, the first of which is a free handicap for all ages, dash of a mile and an eighth. In this there are twelve entries: Joe. Daniels, 4 years, 110 pounds; Eolus, 5 years, 107 pounds; Chickabiddy, 6 years, 104 pounds; Boss Tweed, 4 years, 113 pounds; Gorlitza, 4 years, 102 pounds; Sue Ryder, 4 years, 96 pounds; Business, 4 years, 96 pounds; Minnie Mc., (late Minnie W.,) 3 years, 91 pounds; Sunrise, 3 years, 87 pounds; Cameron's colt, by Leamington, out of Rebecca, 3 years, 83 pounds; Little Jim, 3 years, 81 pounds, and The Moor, 4 years, 93 pounds. The second race is the four-mile heats, in which there are Bessie Lee, 4 years; Hubbard, 4 years; Arizona, 5 years, and Viley, aged. The third event, a dash of a mile and three-quarters, for all ages, with allowances for beaten horses, has Boss Tweed, Wanderer, Gorlitza, and Business. The last race will be a steeple-chase, and the entries are Viley, 141 pounds; Blind Tom, 147 pounds; Trade Wind, 144 pounds, and N. P., 135 pounds. As there was some doubt in regard to several of the expected starters in the first race, no pools will be sold until to-morrow morning. On the other races the betting was at small figures, as the heavy betting men had been such heavy losers that they were very cautious. The rates were as follows:

FOUR-MILE HEATS.

Hubbard	$115	$105
Field	25	25

MILE AND THREE-QUARTERS.

Wanderer	$51	$40
Boss Tweed	31	30
Business	21	10
Gorlitza	23	15

STEEPLE-CHASE.

Blind Tom	$45	$35
Trade Wind	41	26
Viley	15	6
Notary Public	12	8

W. Cottrill's ch. f. Alice Mitchell, 3 years, by Planet, out of Volga, by Glencoe, died to-day.

THE TROTTING TURF.

SECOND DAY'S RACING AT UTICA—JUDGE FULLERTON AND CLEMENTINE THE WINNERS.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 15.—The second day's races of the Utica Park Association came off to-day, being two days behind the programme on account of the rain on Wednesday and Thursday. The track was heavy, but, considering the two days' rain, was in fair condition.

The first race—the 2:21—was called at 3 o'clock. There were four starters, namely, Camors, Judge Fullerton, Lucille Golddust, and Sensation. Pools sold at $139 on Judge Fullerton, $100 on Camors, and $32 on the field. The horses were off at the third score, with Fullerton leading, Sensation next, and Camors third. At the quarter-pole, Camors broke. At the half, Sensation and Camors were abreast. The close of the third quarter found the horses in the order in which they came home, as per summary. Fullerton won by a length and a half. In the second heat Sensation led at the start, with Camors second, and Golddust third. At the quarter, Fullerton took the lead and kept it throughout. At the three-quarters, Sensation and Camors were abreast for the second position. On the homestretch Sensation broke badly, and was put back from third to fourth, the horses coming in as per summary, Fullerton leading by two lengths. In the third heat Fullerton broke at the start, and fell ten lengths behind, causing great excitement among the backers of the field, and giving Camors the first position, with Sensation and Golddust next. Between the quarter and the half Fullerton did some splendid trotting, closing the breach between him and Golddust, lapping the latter, passing Sensation, and coming in two lengths behind Camors. The fourth heat went off with Fullerton again away behind from breaking at the half pole, Camors, Sensation, and Lucille Golddust were abreast, with Fullerton closing the thirty lengths' breach rapidly. From this point to the three-quarters Fullerton did some of the fastest trotting that he probably ever accomplished. At the three-quarter turn he passed Camors, who was leading, amid the wildest excitement, and came home three lengths ahead, winning the race. In the previous heat Fullerton trotted from the quarter-pole to the three-quarter pole in 1:04. His time while closing the gap in the last heat must certainly have been faster than this. The entire race was one of the best known to the Association.

SUMMARY.

Purse of $6,000 for horses that have never beaten 2:21; $3,000 to the first horse, $1,500 to the second, $900 to the third, and $600 to the fourth.

Dan Mace, New-York, ch. g. Judge Fullerton	1	1	2	1
J. J. Bowen, Medford, Mass., blk. g. Camors	4	2	1	2
Dan Mace, New-York, b. g. Sensation	2	4	3	3
C. S. Green, Babylon, Long Island, br. m. Lucile Golddust	3	3	4	4
A. Goldsmith, Blooming Grove, N. Y., b. g. Gloster	drawn.			

Time—2:22, 2:23¼, 2:23¾, 2:25¼.

There were nine starters in the 2:50 race. Clementine sold in the pools 90 to 30 against the field. On the start Lew Ives led, with Planter second, Continental third, and Favorite fourth. The latter broke on the turn and fell back to seventh. At the quarter Continental lead, with Little Longfellow second and Lew Ives third. At the half Lew Ives gained second. Between the half and three-quarters Clementine pushed through, and on the homestretch passed all handsomely, winning the heat, Planter in the meantime having also pushed ahead to second. The second heat was won easily by Clementine. Little Longfellow led to beyond the quarter, but broke at the half, and was there passed by Clementine. In the third heat Clementine took the lead at the quarter, and kept it, easily jogging home, and winning the heat and race by two lengths, Continental taking second money, Magnolia third, and Vanity Fair fourth. This is the fifth race that Clementine has won, and her winnings amount this season to over $9,000. She was the best behaved horse on the track, and would not have broken in the first heat had it not been for the mud and gravel spattered upon her. Her efforts were generally praised and admired.

SUMMARY.

J. W. Myers, Toledo, Ohio, br. g. Vanity Fair	4	3	3
H. T. White, Hartford, Conn., Voltaire	9	7	6
J. H. Hart, Brooklyn, N. Y., s. g. Little Longfellow	5	5	4
John W. Wright, Rochester, ch. g. Planter	2	4	dis.
T. S. Carpenter, Boston, ch. m. Lizzie Keeler	8	8	dr.
R. P. White, Adams, N. Y., b. s., Continental	3	2	7
John McKee, Sharon, Penn., gr. g. Magnolia	6	6	2
Luke Benham, Buffalo, b. s. Royal George, Jr.	dr.		
Titus Ives, Watertown, b. g. Lew Ives	7	9	5
Graves & Loomis, Chicago, b. m. Clementine	1	1	1

Time—2:30, 2:29½, 2:31½.

In the last heat Continental was set back and Planter distanced for running.

The weather promises to be fine to-morrow, and the track is in excellent condition. The 2:30 and 2:24 races will come off then.

ESCAPE OF A PRISONER.

Arthur Sweeny, who was arrested on a charge of arson, in Long Island City, on Wednesday, was on the following day taken before Recorder Parsells, for examination. As the Recorder was at that time engaged on another trial, Officer Bloomer and his charge were told to sit down until the Court should be disengaged. In a few moments the officer discovered that his prisoner was missing. He at once rushed out and ran rapidly to the Astoria Ferry, and finding that Sweeny had not crossed, he returned along Fulton-street, in the hope of intercepting him. Sweeny who had taken refuge in a liquor-store, saw the officer pass and repass, and when the latter had gone to a safe distance, he leisurely proceeded down Fulton-street, escaped across the ferry, and has not since been heard of.

THE LEGION OF ST. PATRICK.

About 10 o'clock, A. M., yesterday, the Legion of St. Patrick, uniformed in green, numbering about 300, assembled at the Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery. Delegations from Brooklyn, Paterson, Jersey City, Passaic, and Boston joined them. Col. John O'Mahony arrived at 11 o'clock and was warmly greeted. At 1 o'clock the column was formed and proceeded up the Bowery, escorted by Company K, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, under Capt. Kerr, and headed by Butler's Alliance Band and the Sixty-ninth Regiment Drum Corps. Major Andrew Leonard commanded. The line of march was through Bowery to Eighth-street, to Stuyvesant-place, Eleventh-street, First-avenue, Twenty-second-street, Second-avenue, Thirty-fourth-street, and Third-avenue, where they took the cars for Jones's Wood, to participate in the Fenian picnic. A number of the officers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment paraded, and Colonel Cavanagh was among the guests. The picnickers were entertained at the Woods by a battalion drill of the Legion, which was reviewed by John O'Mahony and other prominent Fenians.

SUICIDE BY PARIS GREEN.

Yesterday Coroner Jones held an inquest over the body of Mrs. Mary Burchard, forty-three years of age, who died at 7 o'clock yesterday morning at No. 937 Pacific-street, Brooklyn, from the effects of taking Paris green. Her husband, who is a shoe-maker, has had considerable trouble with her for the past three weeks, during which time she was continually drunk. On Thursday afternoon she went home and told her husband that she had taken Paris green, and did not care to live. A physician was summoned, but not in time to save her life. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of suicide by Paris green.

REMARKABLE RECOVERY.

The Kingston *Freeman* mentions a remarkable recovery from a severe wound in the case of Andrew E. B. Delamater, son of A. D. W. Delamater, of Shokan, Ulster County, this State. A few days ago he was injured by falling upon a hay-fork, one prong of which entered his breast near the pit of the stomach, and passing through the lungs and liver came out at the arm-pit of the right arm. The injured man's physician believes the cure to be complete.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

John Muirhead, alias Blinky Murphy, was again arrested, yesterday, and held by Commissioner Shields, in default of $5,000 bail, for selling and passing counterfeit fifty-cent stamps.

The Commissioners of Public Works have been requested to lend the Department of Parks all maps and surveys of the avenues adjacent to the Riverside and Morningside Park and of Fifth-avenue.

By a typographical error, yesterday, the Chief Engineer of the Parks was required to make an examination into the condition of the water round Mount Morris-square. It should have been the sidewalks.

George Kinpert was arrested yesterday, and held for examination by Commissioner Osborn, charged with passing a $20 counterfeit bill, of the National Bank of Utica, on Theodore Muller, of No. 106 Third-street.

The German Republican Central Committee, William Gellmann presiding, held a meeting at No. 349 Bowery last night, when several new sets of delegations from different Assembly District organizations were admitted.

In Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, a civil order of arrest was issued against Titus B. Elbridge, a lawyer of this City, at the suit of one of the Smith family, who charges Mr. Elbridge with assault and battery.

Company I, of the Fifth Regiment, has elected First Lieut. Ph. Aschenbach Captain of the Company, in place of Capt. Gimpel, resigned. First Sergt. John Landsiedel has been promoted to the position of First Lieutenant.

In Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, before Judge Ingraham, in the case of Marianna Jennys vs. John L. R. Jennys, a motion was granted directing an attachment to issue against the Sheriff, costs to abide the decision on the attachment.

Yesterday was the Feast of the Assumption, and was celebrated in all the Roman Catholic churches in this City and Brooklyn. The services at the Cathedral, in Mott-street, St. Stephen's, St. Andrew's, and other churches were of an imposing character.

Controller Green reports the following amounts paid yesterday into the City Treasury: Assessments for street openings and improvements and interest, $9,312 17; arrears of taxes, assessments, water-rents and interest, $4,539 93; Croton water-rents and penalties, $1,906 40; permits to build vaults, $1,178 25; licenses, $16 50; market rents and fees, $169; Third Judicial District Court fees, $88 50, Eighth Judicial District Court fees, $183 50—$272; total, $17,394 25.

BROOKLYN.

Detective Corr yesterday seized the books and papers of the policy-shop, No. 58 Cumberland-street. The slip-writers disappeared on the entrance of the detective, and the name of the proprietor is unknown.

The Police Commissioners yesterday passed a resolution instructing the captains of each precinct to furnish them with a list of all liquor and beer-saloons, hotels, restaurants, and drug-stores in their respective precincts, with the locality and character of each establishment.

Officer Richard W. Wright, of the Broadway, New-York, squad, was arrested yesterday, and brought before Justice Walsh for examination on a charge of perjury in the pending divorce suit of Laura Sandford against Addison Sandford, the complainant in the case against the officer being Hannah Moylan, who, on cross-examination, admitted that she had served a term in State Prison, and had been arrested on various charges. The hearing was not finished, the officer being released on bail.

LONG ISLAND.

The hull of the Austrian brig Oscar, burned at the late fire at Hunter's Point, was sold at auction yesterday, together with the chains and anchors, for $100.

To-morrow evening Bishop McLaughlin will dedicate the new Roman Catholic Church of the Blessed Virgin, on Newtown-avenue, Astoria.

The Flushing Yacht Club have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Commodore, John Higgins, yacht Ferdita; Treasurer, Joseph Dyke; Secretary, G. Edward Cill. The club is in a highly prosperous condition, and at its last meeting elected twenty new members. The yachts James W. Covert and Big Injun are to sail a race for $500 on Monday, Sept. 1.

The Baptist Church at Rockville Centre, of which Rev. Hugh O. Pentecost was recently pastor, and from which he became disconnected in consequence of his open communion ideas, has extended a call to Rev. Robert Bocock, at present pastor of the Mount Vision Baptist Church, Otsego County, N. Y. It is believed that he will accept the call and assume the pastorate in September next.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Assessors of the towns of Southfield and Castleton have completed their yearly assessments, and the books are now open for review by any one who may think himself aggrieved by over assessment.

NEW-JERSEY.

Michael Ryan was severely injured in Jersey City, yesterday, by falling into an open sewer.

John C. Nuttman, another well-known resident of Newark, died yesterday, aged eighty-three.

The body of the man found on the railroad track at Newark, Monday night, has not yet been identified. It will be buried to-day.

Azariah Drake, an ex-Alderman of Jersey City, was knocked down in Newark-avenue, yesterday morning, and robbed of a gold watch and $10 in money.

John Johnson, aged eleven years, fell under some logs at the foot of Steuben-street, Jersey City, last evening, and was drowned. The body was recovered.

A barn owned by Garret P. Ackerman, at Hackensack, was set on fire in two places on Thursday night, but the flames were extinguished before any damage was done.

John Dowling, a boy living in Newark, stepped on a broken bottle yesterday and cut his foot so severely that he nearly bled to death before the effusion of blood could be stopped.

Among the names of parties advertised as not having paid taxes in Jersey City, stands James Fisk, Jr., who is assessed $488 for a large tract of meadow land on the Hackensack River.

A man named James Mahon attempted to jump from the ferry-boat Weehawken, plying between that place and Forty-second-street, Thursday night. He was suffering from delirium tremens.

When the Philadelphia train arrived at New-Brunswick yesterday, a boy was found sitting on the cow-catcher. He declined to give his name, but said he wanted to get to New-York. He was brought on.

Coroner Parslow last evening commenced an inquest on the body of John Roche, the lad who was run over by one of Lindenworth's brewery-wagons on Eighteenth-street, Weehawken, on Wednesday evening.

Mayor O'Neill, of Jersey City, yesterday finished signing outstanding warrants, and all claims on general account have been paid, except about $16,000. There is still $100,000 due the Hudson County Bank.

The Hudson County Avenue Commissioners met yesterday, but the long expected report on final location was not forthcoming, the committee desiring a little more time. The next meeting will be held on the 22d inst.

A boy named James Murphy, residing in Railroad-avenue, Jersey City, has a habit of getting up in his sleep and rambling out of doors. Thursday night his brother heard him get up and go out, and, impelled by curiosity, followed him. He was just in time to save him from being run over by a passing railroad train.

There is trouble in the Church of St. Paul, Protestant Episcopal, of Jersey City Heights. The rector, Rev. D. G. Gunn, and a portion of the flock, have seceded, and, under the title of St. Luke's Church, will hold services in the Lutheran, in South-street, to-morrow. The cause of the dissension has not been made public.

A man calling himself George W. Bolton has been swindling the residents of East Jersey by representing himself as a Government detective in pursuit of two fugitives, who had been guilty of defrauding the revenue. His plan was to track them into any town on his route, swear out warrants before a justice, and then borrow money enough to pay his expenses over night.

The Passaic County Board of Assessors met yesterday with a view to reaching a settlement of the difficulty between the county and city members. Charges and countercharges of favoritism and erroneous assessments were made. The county members refused to sign the abstract adopted by the board, and the difficulty at the adjournment had made no approach to a settlement.

Edmund D. Scudder, a son of Judge E. W. Scudder, of the Supreme Court, residing at Trenton, died at Point Pleasant, Thursday, from congestion of the brain, brought on by the heat and excitement of a game of base-ball. Deceased was a graduate of Princeton, Class of '70, and a young lawyer of considerable promise. He was married four months ago to a daughter of Senator Hewitt, with whose family he was spending the Summer vacation.

The directors of the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad met yesterday to open the bids for the cutting through of a new tunnel under the Jersey City Heights. There were some forty odd bids for the several sections advertised, which consist of three in number. It is stated that the lowest bids for the whole work is narrowed down to a little under $2,000,000, but it is claimed that the work cannot be done for that amount.

The jewelry manufactory of Lefort & Phillip, at Newark, was yesterday morning found to have been robbed during the night of goods valued at $1,000. The establishment of John Alling, in the same building, was also entered, but the thieves found the safe impregnable.

IS RODMAN A FUGITIVE?

DISAPPEARANCE OF THE LATE SECRETARY OF THE BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY.

Martin T. Rodman, who figured prominently as Secretary of the Brooklyn Trust Company, which position he was recently forced to resign, has been absent from Brooklyn since Tuesday morning last, and it is reported, apparently on good foundation, that he has left for parts unknown to avoid the responsibility of his official acts. The fact of his disappearance appears to have become known generally among city officials yesterday, and several of his personal friends, who were questioned as to his whereabouts, made no secret of their belief that he had absconded. It is safe to say that no single Brooklyn official knows where he has gone to. Since leaving the employ of the Trust Company, he has been unsettled in his movements. On the night of Monday, Aug. 4, he left his house in Union-street and did not return for a week, his whereabouts meanwhile being unknown to those in the house. On the day of his return he complained of illness from an attack of chills and fever and retired early. Meanwhile City Treasurer Sprague, whose deputy Rodman had been until the Trust Company exposé, was somewhat perplexed by his absence, and called to see him in relation to the return of some papers, alleged to be unimportant, and the keys of a small safe in the City Treasurer's office. Rodman was away on the occasion of Mr. Sprague's first visit, but on Monday, shortly after his arrival, Mr. Sprague called again. Rodman sent him word that he was ill, but would bring down the papers and keys next day. On Tuesday he left in a coach, saying that he would return in a day or two, failing, of course, to keep his promise to the City Treasurer. He said, on leaving, that he thought he should go to New-Jersey for his health. Since Tuesday nothing has been heard of him, and his absence has occasioned extreme uneasiness.

A TIMES reporter called at his house, No. 375 Union-street, last evening, and learned the circumstances attending his absence substantially as stated above. Nobody there knew where he had gone, and his movements were considered decidedly "queer," although it was stated that he had been suffering from chills and fever and went away ill. He has not written home once since his absence. The reporter also called on City Treasurer Sprague, who expressed regret that Rodman's sudden departure should have become known, as he thought it would yet turn out right. It was evident, however, that the City Treasurer was not a little worried at the secrecy of his deputy's movements, although he says that so far as his accounts as Deputy City Treasurer have been examined, no serious discrepancies have been found.

Rodman's account with the Trust Company was overdrawn $34,800, which he had borrowed, there being no one to prevent the "loan," depositing as security orders for Connecticut town railroad bonds to the amount of $40,000. These orders for bonds were issued by the towns along the line of the New-Haven and Willimantic Railroad, to aid in the construction of the latter, and at present they are worth hardly anything. The Trust Company's books are being examined by an expert, but up to the present time no further loan of any extent to Rodman has been found on record. It was rumored a day or two since that he was to be prosecuted by the Trust Company for the amount of the loan, but the officers of the institution decline any information on this point.

YELLOW FEVER IN NEW-ORLEANS.

There had been five deaths from yellow fever in New-Orleans up to Tuesday, 12th inst. The *Republican* gives the following account of the cases: "The first was that of Jose Maria Arrau, mate of the Valparaiso, a native of Barcelona. The vessel remained ten days at quarantine, was thoroughly fumigated there, and arrived below Washington-street June 26. Eight days after—July 4—the first victim of yellow fever this season was taken ill, and died on the 8th ult., on Moreau-street, between Spain and Enghien. The second case reported was that of Henry West, who died July 15. After his death a careful examination was made, and in the opinion of the board his death was not caused by yellow fever. The second genuine case was that of Edward Hynes, aged thirty-five, mate of the Belle Lee, which lay between Second and Third streets, about thirty yards above the Valparaiso. He died July 20. This case is evidently traceable to the one from the Valparaiso. Both vessels were thoroughly fumigated and disinfected. Two other cases occurred, one on the steam-boat W. S. Pike, which lay just above the Belle Lee, and one of a man who helped to load the Valparaiso. Both recovered. The third death was that of Samuel Gatwood, a carpenter on the Belle Lee. He died Aug. 4. The fourth death that of John Geming, who died Aug. 5, occuring within a half a square of Washington-street, is directly traceable to the case on the Pike. The deceased had resided in the city four months. The fifth and last death occurred Aug. 7, at the Hotel Dieu. This was that of Charles Maass, who probably caught the disease from those who had it on the Pike. Besides these five deaths, the two who have recovered, and three others who will soon recover, no cases have occurred in the city up to this date." The *Republican* adds: "Our city is in excellent sanitary condition, and those best capable of judging see no reason for believing that there will be any epidemic diseases in the city this Summer. The death-rate is very light. Last week there were but 128 deaths, against 138 the week previous."

THE PEACH SHIPMENTS.

The Wilmington (Del.) *Commercial* of Thursday afternoon says that the peach shipments are rapidly on the increase, the trains having been increased to four in eight days. Others will soon be added. The *Commercial* says: The shipments of last year for the day corresponding with the last day of our summary, (Tuesday,) were 125 car-loads; but the season opened six days earlier in 1872 than the present year. But if we reckon numerically from the day upon which the season opened in both years, we find that the shipments for the present season exceed those of the last forty-five cars, or 22,500 baskets. This is the only legitimate test, and we therefore conclude that this season opens more auspiciously than the last. Prices have ruled fair, with the exception of a day or two, since the season opened. Good fruit has brought from $1 50 to $2 50 and $3 per crate, but it is down a little now. This week is looked upon as the worst of the season, being, as it were, between seasons—that is, between the early varieties and the ripening of the later ones, which is better fruit, and for which there is always an increased demand by the opening of the canneries, &c. In our own market there are very few prime peaches, but a full supply of inferior ones. The best are selling at $1 50 per basket. Our summary for the week ends with Tuesday last, and is as follows:

	Car Loads.	Baskets.	Pounds.
To Jersey City	256	128,000	4,096,000
To Philadelphia	86	43,000	1,376,000
Previous shipments	84	47,000	1,504,000
Total	426	218,000	6,976,000

FORTUNE OF A CHARITY BOY.

A telegram from St. Joseph, Mo., tells how a young man, formerly an inmate of the Almshouse, has inherited a fortune of about $50,000. In 1858, J. M. Page, a carpenter, came to St. Joseph from Indianapolis, and shortly after died, leaving three children by a former wife. Extreme poverty drove the stepmother and children to the Poorhouse. The children were subsequently taken out by citizens. A few days since a gentleman from Indianapolis reached St. Joseph in search of the Page children, whom he had traced to that place. He found Henry Page in the family of Mr. Penny, of Platte County, and brought him before Judge Pettigrew, of the Buchanan Probate Court, where his identity was fully established, and the information given that he is heir to eighty acres of land within a mile and a half of Indianapolis, and several thousand dollars in money, which had been left on interest by his mother. The property is understood to be worth about $50,000. The young man, who has been in a good family, and well educated, is now twenty-one years old, and has started to take possession of his property.

THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL CLOSED.

The Cleveland *Herald* says that Rev. Prof. Tyng has resigned his chair in the Theological School at Gambier, Ohio, and it adds: "This leaves the corps of Professors entirely vacant, Prof. Tyng having for some time been the only remaining member of the Theological Faculty. The class of students dwindled down to two last year and it seemed high time that a new order of things should be inaugurated in the seminary, unless its friends were willing it should die out for lack of students. The school has a valuable endowment, and, under a satisfactory corps of Professors, has the power of doing much good as a very important feeder to the Episcopal Church."

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—Cattle very dull; receipts, 2,600; prices little better than nominal; buyers holding entirely out of the market; a few lots of fair Steers sold at $4 80@$5; a lot of choice Feeders at $4 50; a few Cows at $3@$3 50; market closing flat; shipments, 1,400. Hogs—Receipts, 11,000; market fairly active; prices steady at $4 35@$4 50 for Heavy, $4 60@$4 95 for good to choice Yorkers; shipments, 7,500. Sheep steady and unchanged; receipts, 704.

NAVAL STORES MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 15.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 30c. Resin steady at $2 50 for Strained, $2 60 for No. 2, $3 62½ for Extra Pale. Crude Turpentine quiet at $2 for Hard, $3 30 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar firmer; sales at $3 20.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of Merida, from Vera Cruz.—Mrs. Ellen Agrate, (y de la Sorrey) A. Bourke, Adolfo Santa Maria, J. Hernandez de Campos, wife and 2 daughters, J. M. Rodrigues, E. Finlay and son, Leucio Canton, Necasio Canton, Heber R. Bishop, Mariano Casas, Roger Horner, E. Gutierrez Gamero, Nicholas Gamboa, A. V. Diaz, D. Prieto Perira, Wm. B. Cochrane, Miss Virginia Barney, John Sage, J. P. Montane, Wm. Montane, Julio Gudy, Jose Morales de los Rios.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....5:11 | Sun sets....6:56 | Moon rises...11:54

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..2:09 | Gov. Island..2:58 | Hell Gate....4:30

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....FRIDAY, Aug. 15.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Samaria, (Br.,) Billings, Liverpool via Queenstown, C. G. Francklyn; Greece, (Br.,) Thomas, Liverpool, via Queenstown, F. W. J. Hurst; City of London, (Br.,) Eynon, Liverpool, via Queenstown, J. G. Dale; Celtic, (Br.,) Thomson, Liverpool, via Queenstown, J. H. Sparks; Anglia, (Br.,) Small, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Old Dominion, Walker, Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; E. C. Biddle, Alexander, Philadelphia, Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; Monitor, Grumley, Philadelphia.

Ship Red Gauntlet, (Br.,) Swan, Liverpool, C. L. Wright & Co.

Barks Dario, (Aust.,) Casulich, Constantinople, Fabbri & Chauncey; Carolina Galalolo, (Ital.,) Mancino, Marseilles, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Rosario, (Span.,) Sarvilla, Santa Cruz, Ferrer & Co.; W. H. Bickmore, Bickmore, Fernandina, Fla., H. W. Loud & Co.; Mariposa, Ellis, Marseilles, A. Mudgett.

Schrs. O. M. Marett, Fearing, Maranham, B. J. Wenberg; F. G. Davis, Doane, Barbados, B. J. Wenberg; Caledonia, (Br.,) Layton, Windsor, N. S., C. W. Berteaux; Flying Fish, Silleck, Bridgeport, Ferguson & Wood.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Bremen, (Ger.,) Schulenburg, Bremen July 30, via Southampton Aug. 2, with mdse. and 272 passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steam-ship Main, (Ger.,) von Oterndorp, Bremen Aug. 2, and Southampton 5th, with mdse. and 701 passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steam-ship Richmond, Lawrence, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Regulator, Martin, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Bark Herzogin Anna, (Ger.,) Hanth, Amsterdam 37 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Frederick Louise, (Ger.,) Bradshering, Gloucester 60 ds., with salt to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark M. C., (Sp., Guerre, Cadiz 92 ds., via Halifax and Cow Bay 13 ds., with wine and coal to master—vessel to A. P. Agresta.

Bark Pritone, (Aust.,) Cattarinicich, Sligo 33 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Ida Mathilda, (Ger.,) Gronow, Gloucester 56 ds., with salt to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Hermanos, (Norw.,) Thorsen, Bordeaux 41 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Herman, (of Stockholm,) Hecklon, Glace Bay, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to Bird, Perkins & Job—vessel to Carver & Barres.

Brig Eugenia, (of Bangor,) Larrabee, Sydney, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain & Son; Aug. 4, lat. 45 05, lon. 59 35, was run into by brig Arabell, (Br.,) from Sydney, C. B., for New-York, (since arr.,) carrying away cutwater, bowsprit, and bobstay; damage to the Arabell unknown.

Brig George Gilchrest, (of Boston,) Sydney, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain & Son—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Rangatira, (Br.,) Laverty, St. John, N. B., 5 ds., with lumber to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. John F. Chandler, (Parrsboro, N. S.,) Pettit, Windsor 6 ds., with plaster to Wotherspoon & Co.—vessel to D. R. De Wolff & Co.

Schr. John McAdam, Montgomery, Calais, with lumber to Chase & Talbot.

Schr. Phil Sheridan, Murphy, Fall River.

Schr. B. F. Miller, Baker, Millstonepoint.

Schr. D. L. Sturgess, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Clara Post, Ferris, Portchester.

Schr. Corvo, Pickering, Rockland, to J. R. Brown.

Schr. F. Merwin, Sayes, Providence, for Baltimore.

Schr. Cornelia, Martin, Hartford.

Schr. Hester, Davis, Portchester.

Schr. Robt. B. Smith, Nickerson, New-Bedford.

BELOW.—Brig L. W. Armstrong, from ——, for New-Haven, (by pilot-boat J. W. Elwell No. 7.)

SAILED.

Steamships Ionia, (Br.,) for Hull, England; Atlas, for Turk's Island, Kingston, &c.; barks Edward McDowell, Greenough, for Galveston; E. M. Stackpole; Teresa, (Br.,) Gibbs, Cienfuegos, J. & B. Fowler; schr. Lilly, Cole, Charleston, Evans, Ball & Co.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 15.—Arr. steamer Wm. Lawrence, from Baltimore.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 15.—Sld. steamer Virginia, for Philadelphia, and schr. J. H. Stickney, for Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Aug. 15.—Passed in for Baltimore, barks Edward, from Bremen; Ebenezer, from Dublin; Victor, from Cork; M. L. Carvill, from Liverpool; Cosmus, M. C. Mariner, Mary E. Thompson; ships Duisberg, from Rotterdam; Pactolus, from Liverpool; an Austrian, a Norwegian, and a North German bark, names unknown.

Arr. schr. Mary McCabe, from Philadelphia, with the Harmony Bay Club, all well.

LEWES, Del., Aug. 15.—The schr. Wm. Allen, from Baltimore, for Bridgeport, Conn., is here, leaking badly.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Aug. 13.—Arr. bark Elliott Ritchie, from New-Orleans 18 ds., for Boston; schr. Crusoe, from Machias, for New-York.

WIND—E. N. E., fresh; cloudy.

14th.—Arr. schrs. Rosanna Rose, from Baltimore, for Boston; Astoria, Chilmark, for do.; Neptune and E. M. Sawyer, Machias, for New-York; Sarah, Calais, for do.; Alice Oakes, Gardiner, for do.; Nile and Ruth S. Hodgen, Rock Island, for do.; J. C. Nash and Gold Hunter, (Br.,) St. John, for do.; George Gleadon, Jewett, do., (for orders,) for New-London; Spartel & Quoddy, Windsor, N. S., for Baltimore; Lottie K. Friend, Boston, for do.; Ethan Allen, Gardiner, for Philadelphia; Dr. Kane, Bangor, for Newport; Eveline, Mount Desert, for Rondout; Imbelle Jewett, Booth Bay, for Charleston; Minnehaha, Saco, for Norfolk.

Wind E., strong; rainy.

15th—11 A. M.—No arrivals.

Sld. schrs. Red Beach, Florence A. Tower, Lottie K. Friend, J. C. Nash, Nile, Ruth S. Hodgen, Neptune, Alice Oakes, E. M. Sawyer, Ada V. Whitney, H. P. Cushing.

Wind—W. N. W., moderate; cloudy.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 15.—The Cunard steam-ship Java, Capt. Martyn, from New-York, Aug. 6, arr. at this port this evening.

CARDIFF, Aug. 15.—The steam-ship Glamorgan, Capt. Laybourne, from New-York, Aug. 23, arr. here this morning.

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ASIATIC CHOLERA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA MORBUS,
CURED AND PREVENTED BY
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For Headache, whether sick or nervous, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Pains and Weakness in the Back, Spine, or Kidneys, Pains around the Liver, Pleurisy, Swellings of the Joints, Pains in the Bowels, Heartburn, and Pains of all kinds, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effects a permanent cure.
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IN SEASONS OF CHOLERA OR ANY PREVAILING EPIDEMIC,
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